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THE REIGN OF THE RABBLE.

Continuation of the Riot—The Mob Increased in Numbers.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE UPPER WARDS

Encounters Between the Mob, the Metropolitans and the Military.

Large Numbers of the Rioters Killed.

COLONEL O'BRIEN MURDERED AND HUNG.

Streets Barricaded, Buildings Burned, Stores Sacked, and Private Dwellings Plundered.

Gov. Seymour in the City—He Addresses the Mob and Issues a Proclamation.

Increased Preparations on the Part of the Authorities.

The Mercantile Community Aroused—Citizens Volunteering en Masse.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

The reign of the mob which was inaugurated on Monday morning has not yet ceased, although to-day will probably witness the end of its infamous usurpation. All Monday night the rioters, unchecked, prosecuted their depredations, and yesterday morning found the lawless spirit not a whit abated. On the contrary, the malignant originators of the disturbance grew bolder at the impunity with which they were necessarily permitted to indulge in their first day's career, and at one time more serious consequences than any which have yet occurred were threatened. Happily, however, the military and police authorities early in the day recovered from the partial paralysis into which the sudden demonstrations of the mob had thrown them, and in sufficient force were able to contend with the truly formidable organization of lawless men. A few wholesome but severe lessons were administered to the rioters during the day wherever they showed themselves most turbulent, and, toward evening, there seemed to be unmistakable indications that the supremacy of law would soon be acknowledged even by the most rabid of the offenders. Perhaps, however, the mere fact that a score or more of the rioters were killed in the various conflicts with the military and the police was not solely the cause of this abatement of the spirit of violence. The proclamation of Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and the announcement, made early in the afternoon, that President LINCOLN had ordered the draft in this City to be suspended, may also have had something to do with restoring the malcontents to reason. At any rate, after nightfall the streets were comparatively quiet.

There is no question that the rioting yesterday was engaged in by vastly larger numbers than on Monday, and the spectators of the disorderly scenes were increased also by many thousands. This may be accounted for by the fact that all the large manufacturing establishments were closed, labor on the docks and at the ship-yards was suspended, and every branch of business was arrested, leaving thousands of persons at liberty to participate in the excesses, either passively as spectators, or in an active manner.

In the movements of the mob yesterday, moreover, there was no mistaking the fact that pillage was the prime meantive of the majority. "Resistance to the draft" was the flimsiest of veils to cover the wholesale plundering which characterized the operations of the day.

Our reporters record their observations, and the incidents they have been able to collect, as follows:

The Riot in Second-avenue.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS REPORTED KILLED, SEVERAL FATALLY INJURED.

Between 11 and 1 o'clock yesterday, the rioters commenced their attack upon the Union Steam Works, situated on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The guns taken from the armory on Monday were stored in this building, and the most active efforts were made by the insurgents to secure them.

The rioters turned out in large force, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 people—including children. The shops and stores for half a mile around were closed, and the streets were filled with crowds of excited men, women and children.

At 2 P. M. three hundred Policemen, under the command of one of the Inspectors, arrived upon the ground. The rioters had in the meantime taken possession of the building, and, when the officials made their appearance, they attempted to escape by the rear windows; but too late the escape the notice of the Police. Finding themselves caught in a tight place, they made an attack on the Police. This assault the Officers met by a volley from their revolvers, and five of the mob were shot.

About twenty rioters remained in the building; there was but one way for them to make their exit. The police filled the door, and each had, in addition to his usual weapons, a loaded revolver. The mob became desperate and made a deadly assault upon the police; they in turn used their weapons so effectually that fourteen of the mob were almost instantly killed, a scene which defies all powers of description then followed. Men, women and children rushed through the streets in the most frantic state of mind, and as the dead and wounded were borne from the place, the wild howlings of the bereaved, were truly awful to hear.

Four persons were killed and quite a number were injured by jumping from the second story windows of the building.

When the rioters were dispersed, the Police took possession of the Union Steam Works building, and at a late hour last night they still held the place. A collision between the authorities and the mob is liable to take place at any moment. The Police and military are fully prepared to meet them.

The Riots in the Second-avenue.

At about 4½ o'clock yesterday morning a telegraphic dispatch was received that a large crowd of rioters were gathering all along the Second-avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-street, threatening all the houses along that thoroughfare. A strong force of police, about 300, were immediately detailed under Inspector CILEMENS to break up the crowd. The rioters had gathered in formidable numbers, and for a time resisted the efforts of the police. It was then ascertained that Col. H. F. O'BRIEN, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, who lives in the immediate neighborhood, had tendered his services, and hence at his command, for the purpose of suppressing the riot. The mob becoming incensed, proceeded to the residence of the Colonel and warning his family to leave, completely gutted the entire house. They were about to set it on fire, but finding that the house was not his property, they desisted. The police, under Inspector CLEMENS and Capt. COPE, then marched from the Central office, preceded by the Broadway Squad, to the Bowery, where they took possession of a sufficient number of the Third-avenue cars and proceeded up the avenue. On arriving at Thirty-second-street, the railroad track was found obstructed, and the police then formed in a solid column and marched down to the Second-avenue. They were met by the assembled mob with stones. When the whole force had got in the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, they were closed in upon by the mob and assailed by a thick shower of bricks and stones, which rained from the houses and windows in the neighborhood. For some moments the men wavered and the peril was imminent, when the reassembled coolness of the officers in command rallied them, who then rejoined the shower of stones with their revolvers. The order was then given to charge, and a most furious onset was made on the rioters, driving them into the houses, the officers chasing them all over the buildings and driving them into the streets, where they were scattered by a most vigorous application of clubbing. The side streets were then cleared, and the police marched on the building in question. The police then marched through the infested district, meeting nothing but lowering looks, the mob being thoroughly beaten. While marching through the Third-avenue, they met a detachment of the Eleventh regiment N. Y. S. V., headed by Col. O'BRIEN, and a couple of field-pieces, under command of Lieut. ANDREWS, coming down the avenue on a trot. They formed a junction with the police forces and then countermarched through the Second-avenue.

THE DEATH OF COL. O'BRIEN.

After the detachment of military under Col. O'BRIEN had succeeded in dispersing the mob, they fell back at some distance from the Colonel, who went forward near the crowd, having his sword and a revolver in his hands, when he was immediately set upon, surrounded, and so dreadfully maltreated that he expired in a short time after. His body lay dead on the sidewalk for some time, and some of the more fiendish in the crowd kicked themselves by striking several pistol shots at the body, while the body was strung up to the nearest lamp-post, where it remained for some time. It was afterward taken down and thrown again in the street, and had not been moved up to 8 o'clock last night. The reasons given by some of the rioters for such treatment were that the military had shot a mother and her child.

Doings of Gov. Seymour.

Gov. SEYMOUR arrived in this City yesterday morning, and at 12½ o'clock addressed a large crowd of men and boys, numbering 500 or over, from the steps of the City Hall. On taking the stand he was greeted with vehement and prolonged cheers. He said he had come from his quiet home to this scene of excitement to do what he could to preserve the public peace.

A Voice—We want you to stay here.

GOVERNOR—I am going to stay here, my friends.

He implored the men whom he saw before him to refrain from all acts of violence and from all destruction of property. They owed it to themselves and to the Government under which they lived, to assist with their strong arms in preserving peace and order. If they would only do this and refrain from further riotous acts, he would see to it that all their rights were protected. [Cheers.] He was their friend, and the friend of their families. He would say a word about the draft; and first, he would state that on Saturday last he sent his Adjutant-General (STRAUGH) to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft in this City for the present. [Prolonged cheers.] There was no occasion for resistance, for the draft had not yet been enforced. If they would now quietly disperse to their homes and abstain from further acts of violence, he would promise them that no injustice should be done in the matter of the conscription, and that the rights of themselves and their families should be fully protected. [Great applause, during which the Governor retired within the City Hall.] Before the Governor commenced speaking a company of armed soldiers, with fixed bayonets, from the Park Barracks, were drawn up in his rear on the steps of the City Hall. While marching up the steps the soldiers were groaned and hooted by the crowd in the wildest manner, to which they paid no attention, and none of them were otherwise molested.

While in the City Hall, the Governor held consultation with the City and Military authorities. The subject of proclaiming Martial law was discussed, and the Governor dissented from the opinion of some of the other authorities as to its necessity. He admitted the necessity of putting down the riot speedily and effectually, but did not think that Martial law should be proclaimed until all other means had failed. During the consultation Mayor OPDYKE sent to the Police Commissioners asking for a detail of 50 men for the City Hall, stating that Gen. SANFORD was in consultation with the authorities and a large crowd surrounded the Hall. The men were immediately sent and remained at the Hall during the day. Their services were often required to disperse the crowds which continued throughout the day to hover around the Park and in the square fronting the Tribune office. Many prominent citizens, besides the authorities, joined in consultation with the Governor, and among other things it was agreed that a place should be at once designated as rendezvous for citizens wishing to volunteer to preserve the peace. The following places were agreed upon and hand-bills announcing the same and signed by the Governor, were speedily issued:

City Assembly Rooms—Gen. Ward B. Burnett, to command.

Seventh Regiment Armory—Gen. Duryea and Maj. Pinckney.

Centre Market—Col. McGregor, Charles E. Cornell, Capt. Otiwell.

Thirty-second-street and Broadway—Col. J. Mansfield Davis, Col. Smedburg and Capt. Thos. Murphy.

City Hall—Col. Shannon and Capt. Rynders.

No. 220 Third street—Capt. H. Bower, P. Repper.

Before leaving the City Hall the Governor issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the City of New-York:

A riotous demonstration in your City, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong except under an apprehension of injury; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the Courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the Courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the City, and the safety of its inhabitants.

Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New-York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the City. I also call upon all well-disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order, to pursue their ordinary avocations.

Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the City, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services; and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

During the afternoon the Governor addressed a large concourse of people in Wall-street. His speech there was the same in substance as that delivered from the City Hall steps. He said he had sent to Washington to ask that the draft in this State might be suspended until the Courts could decide upon its legality. To the decision, when it came, all were obedience. If they decided it to be legal, he would use every exertion he could to enforce it as equal upon all citizens. The Governor's remarks were well received.

Subsequently, the Governor addressed the people in the upper part of the City—the tenor of his remarks being substantially the same.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

Mayor OPDYKE issued the following proclamation during the afternoon:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

It is highly important to the peace of the City and the suppression of the existing riot, that the rioters shall not be allowed to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition, and I do hereby accordingly enjoin upon all persons who keep arms and ammunition for sale, that they will at once cease selling to private persons, and close their places of business.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Defense of the Military.

At an early hour the military began to assemble at Police Headquarters, and were in readiness to proceed to the performance of any duty to which they might be assigned. A company of United States regulars from Governor's Island, under the command of Lieut. WOOD, formed in line in front of the Headquarters.

At 10½ o'clock this company was sent to the five-cent Ward, where the rioters had begun to set down a number of buildings, and were also setting them on fire. The following order was issued by Gen. SANFORD:

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

The whole military force now at the Police Headquarters will proceed forthwith to the Seventh-avenue arsenal and report to Maj.-Gen. SANFORD.

CHAS. W. SANFORD, Major-General,
COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

Special Orders.—All the troops available are for the protection of the City are placed under command of Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

C. T. CHRISTIANSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In pursuance of these orders all the available military forces, with the exception of Lieut. WOOD'S company of United States regulars, were sent to Thirty-fourth-street, where the mob was carrying on their work of destruction, tearing down buildings and setting them on fire. About 10 o'clock, the military were drawn up in line, and orders given to fire.

The orders were promptly obeyed; many persons being wounded, and a large number (8 is reported) were killed. The muskets were loaded with Minie balls.

About the same time, Lieut. WOOD'S company encountered a large crowd in Delancy-street, which attempted to obstruct the passage, and made an assault upon the soldiers. The latter were compelled to fire, or were not to be frightened, and Lieut. WOOD immediately gave the order to fire, which was obeyed with the greatest promptitude. A large number of the mob fell, some killed and others seriously wounded. Those who escaped the falling fire of ball scattered, and the soldiers were left in possession of the field.

At about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, as a Company of United States infantry from Fort Lafayette, Harbor, was marching, under command of Lieut. WOOD, from Whitehall-street toward the City, they were assailed with volleys of bricks and stones, and at length, having been ordered to disperse the rioters at all hazards, fired upon the crowd, and several persons are said to have been killed.

In Thirty-fourth-street, at about the same time, three detachments of United States Marines, one company of Zouaves, and one company of regulars from Fort Schuyler, together with a battery of artillery, and two pieces of ordnance from Staten Island, arrived on the ground where the mob had strongly posted themselves. Col. O'BRIEN, in command of these forces, and marched his men straight through the crowd down the Third-avenue. He also fired his revolver into the crowd, which resulted in death to some and wounded many.

The crowd, continuing to increase, the two howitzers were placed in position on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and three rounds of canister were fired among the rioters. This dispersed the mob for a few moments, for they again shortly after appeared in full force, menacing the military with threats of speedy retaliation. Many of them had, by this time, obtained arms, and threatened to overpower the troops.

Col. O'BRIEN, of the Eleventh New-York, was afterward beaten to death by the crowd on Second-avenue, and then hung.

The Seventh regiment Armory, a guard of 400 men were stationed under Lieut.-Col. DURYEA. Two batteries loaded with grape and canister.

Brig.-Gen. HARRY E. DAVIES was busily engaged during the day in organizing a volunteer force at the State armory. Volunteering seemed to go on briskly, and the Colonel expected to have a force of 10,000 men organized before morning.

At the Eighth regiment Armory there were over 100 men guarding the premises.

Col. JARVIS, of the 2d Excelsior Zouaves, was engaged in reorganizing the old regiment of the Hawkins Zouaves.

At the Arsenal and the Division Armory cannon were trained and ready for use, and any attack upon them would be repulsed with great loss to the rioters.

The military force under command of Gens. BROWN and ALVORD were actively engaged at the arsenal in Thirty-second-street.

The Division Armory, at the corner of White and Elm streets, is the rendezvous of the returned soldiers now in this City. Nearly two hundred men of the Tenth regiment, which was ordered to the seat of war, but was detained here to be charged with 100 men of other regiments and a company of artillerists. Col. ALLEN, of the First regiment of National volunteers; Col. TAYLOR, of the Fourth New-York volunteer regiment; Major WALES, of the Seventeenth Chasseurs, and Col. HOWARD, of the Twelfth Heavy artillery, make their headquarters at the Division Armory.

The Custom-houses and other public buildings are also garrisoned. It is the intention of the Government to protect all public property.

In accordance with orders from Gen. SANFORD, the reserve forces of the City regiments assembled at their various armories at 12 M., to await orders.

Reinforcements are expected from the Eastern States, and the rioters may soon expect to be cut to pieces by superior force.

Gen. BURNS left to Elmira, Island for five hundred men, under Col. LEMOYNE.

He gave orders to the men under his command to start with loaded arms, and if they saw the crowd, to fire without awaiting orders.

A meeting of the members and ex-members of the old Ninth regiment was yesterday morning called together. Lieut.-Col. RUTHERFORD was called to the chair, and Lieut. DAVIS acted as Secretary. There were very full attendance, and the ranks of absentees were ascribed to duty.

By an order from Lieut.-Col. ASHLEY, the members of the Thirty-seventh regiment N. Y. N. G., now in the City, were requested to meet at the Armory, in uniform, at No. 508 Broadway.

At 11 o'clock a messenger came to Police Headquarters bringing the intelligence of the result of a charge which was made on a mob in Fitt-street. Lieut. WOOD, wherever he went with his company succeeded in driving the crowd, scattering them like chaff and sending them flying in dismay in every direction.

By this charge five of the rioters were killed; unfortunately two of the victims were children. The crowd was encountered in Fitt-street, and came rushing upon the soldiers, the leader carrying an American flag. As they came up they attempted to hold a parley with the soldiers, and finding that they could not drive them back, began making demonstrations, threatening to beat them with clubs and otherwise injure them.

While this was going on (it all transpired in about three minutes) a number of shots were fired by the mob at the soldiers. The order to fire over the heads of the crowd was then given, which was obeyed. This made the mob more audacious than before, and the rioters made a movement as if to charge on the soldiers. Lieut. WOOD then gave the order to fire. The soldiers leveled their muskets and fired, with the result given above. The crowd then dispersed as rapidly as possible.

About one hundred of the Invalid corps and a detachment of the sailors and marines from the Navy-yard are in Worth-street, between Church-street and West Broadway, in readiness for any emergency.

APPEALS TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

To the Loyal Citizens of New-York:

All persons who wish to enroll themselves for temporary duty, to assist in suppressing the present disgraceful riot, are requested to report themselves at either of the following places, to the officers detailed for the purpose of organizing them, viz.:

Park Barracks, Broadway.
Lafayette Hall, No. 507 Broadway.
Cooper Institute.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

ATTENTION OLD THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

In accordance with the request of Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding Department of the East, the officers and members of the old Thirty-eighth regiment (Second Scott Life Guards) are requested to meet at Central Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, this morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of tendering our services for the protection of United States and State property. All old soldiers of other regiments are invited to join with us. By order of

ROBERT E. ALLASON,
Lieut.-Col. Thirty-eighth N. Y. S. Vols.

ATTENTION COMPANY A, SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

You are requested to be at Central Hall this day at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of arming for the defence of United States and State property. Our friends of other Companies are invited to join us.

T. LEONARD,
Late Capt. Co. A, Thirty-eighth N. Y. S. Vols.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Col. JARVIS earnestly requests the officers and men of the old "Ninth," and other volunteer regiments, to meet at the Headquarters, No. 510 Broadway, at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

FIRST-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The members will assemble, without delay, at the Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Ex-members are requested to report as above.

FRANK JONES,
Colonel Thirty-first New-York Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
BEDFORD, July 13, 1863.

All active and exempt members of this division now in the City, are requested to report to Capt. THOMAS, at the City Armory, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Maj.-Gen. H. E. DURYEA.

CITY ARMORY, BROOKLYN, July 13, 1863.

Thirtieth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

All members of this regiment, now in the City, are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory, and report to the officers of their respective companies, at 9 o'clock, this morning, in accordance with orders from Maj.-Gen. DURYEA.

Capt. R. V. W. THORNE, Jr., Commanding.

Miscellaneous Movements.

BARRICADES ON THE FIRST-AVENUE.

Late in the afternoon the rioters commenced to barricade First-avenue, near Eleventh-street, and First-avenue, near Fourteenth-street. The telegraph poles, which they had torn down, were used for these barricades, together with numerous carts, which had been picked up in the vicinity of their signals. At Thirteenth-street two street-sweeping machines, which had been captured the previous evening were burned amid the shouts of the men, women and boys who thronged the avenue. The special cause the rioters had against these machines was that they were labor-saving, and, to their ignorant minds, they appeared their prime enemies. The movers' spirit in this riotous conduct was a man who announced himself a returned soldier, and who declared that his sympathy had been aroused for the "poor" by the introduction of the "niggers." He made excited speeches to crowds of people, and seemed particularly desirous of stirring up a fight with any one who should have the hardihood to combat his sentiments. He and others inveighed bitterly against grain-elevators as labor-saving machines—as inimical to the poor man, and intimated a purpose to destroy them as they had destroyed the street-sweepers. Upon the adjacent tenement houses were numbers of men, some of them armed with guns in anticipation of an attack by the soldiers. A gun-store in Fifth-street, near Avenue A, had been broken open in the morning and completely gutted of its contents. The mob were in a great state of fear lest the militia should make their appearance, the false alarms of mischievous boys causing a general scampering.

ATTACK ON THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE.

Early in the evening the rioters had assembled en masse on Fifth-avenue, in front of the residence of Mayor OPDYKE, and commenced a violent assault upon his house, and succeeded in forcing the front door, and in breaking the costly plate glass in the second and third story windows. One of the lamps on the front stoop was entirely demolished. The riot here was mainly conducted by boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty years.

Col. R. F. MAXWELL, seeing that things were likely to take a serious turn, had collected a few friends in a platoon, and with clubs and revolvers succeeded for a time in holding the rioters in check. They were finally relieved by a strong detachment of police, who held the position unmolested until they in turn were relieved by a detachment of United States soldiers from Governor's Island, under command of Capt. WILKINS. This detachment numbered 94 men and four Sergeants, and now hold the place without opposition. It will be necessary to keep a strong detachment of police or military around the house of Mayor OPDYKE, as it is, if possible, the sincere intention of the rioters to gut and burn the building.

Before we left this scene of action a man named TOMAS POLAR, who lives in the upper part of the City, was arrested and taken into custody by the police on the charge of being one of the ringleaders in the assault upon Mayor OPDYKE'S residence.

STOPPAGE OF CITY CARS.

The cars on most of the City railroads suspended their trips early in the day, so that it was found difficult to obtain access to different parts of the City. The Third-avenue cars did not run at all during the day, a portion of their track up town having been torn up by the mob on Monday. The Fourth-avenue cars did run, when they were obliged to stop from the same cause. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars also ran during the forenoon, but stopped early in the day. The reason of the mob tearing up the railroad tracks is said to have been to prevent the cars from conveying troops up town. The track of the Hudson River Railroad, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth-streets, was torn up by the rioters early in the morning. The horse cars of the Harlem road were stopped during the morning at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, probably for the purpose of plundering the passengers, but after being detained awhile, they were permitted to pass on. Some of the City railroad lines stopped running on account of the mob threatening the drivers and conductors. They also threatened to burn the depots unless the cars proceeded on their trips.

Many of the stages running through Broadway were taken possession of by the Police Commissioners to be used in the transferring the Police from place to place. One of the drivers of these stages having taken it into his head that he would not carry Policemen, his place was very summarily filled by a member of the force, and himself turned loose upon the street.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED.

The rioters, in large numbers, at early morning went to the docks and ordered the longshoremen to join them, under threats of violence. The New-Orleans and other lines of steamers have in consequence been compelled to cease loading. Jewelry stores, money brokers' offices and other establishments containing property of a valuable character, were not opened at all, and but few of the stores of general trade all besides placed were shut up. The Custom-House and Assay-office were closed at an early hour in the afternoon.

BURNING OF A GAS-HOUSE AND FERRY-HOUSE.

After perpetrating several acts of brutality in the vicinity of the North River, the mob proceeded to the gas house on Forty-second-street, and in a few moments the building was in flames. They then went to the ferry-house at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, and after meeting with some opposition by the police, which proved of no avail whatever, they set fire to the building, and it is now in ruins. The crowd at this point was probably the largest ever seen in this City congregated in one place. It may be safely asserted that there were over 6,000 people assembled in that neighborhood. Some were armed with clubs, some with pistols, and a few muskets. The police were powerless, and were obliged, from sheer exhaustion, to let the rioters for a time take their own way.

BURNING OF CAPT. DUFFY'S HEADQUARTERS.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the headquarters of Capt. DUFFY, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth Congressional District, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, was surrounded by a mob of about five hundred persons, who applied the incendiary torch and burned it to the ground.

The papers and documents had, however, been previously removed.

THE RIOTERS IN CATHARINE-STREET.

About 10 o'clock, last evening, a barber-shop and a shoe-store in Catharine-street, near East Broadway, were set on fire by a mob of about 500 men and boys. The buildings were entirely destroyed. The large clothing store of ROSENBAUM BROTHERS, situated in the same street, was also visited by the insurgents. A great amount of plunder was secured by the mob in the shape of clothing, boots and shoes, and goods from a grocery adjoining the burned buildings.

ONSLAUGHT ON NEGRO DWELLINGS.

At Thirty-fifth-street there are a number of negro dwellings. An onslaught was first made upon these, fortunately, however, all the negro women and children had been secretly conveyed by the Police to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where they were made secure in the cells. Locating this, and with a purpose, if possible, not to lose their prey, the rioters next made a charge on the Station-house, but by the untiring exertions of Capt. WILKINS and his brave men they were prevented from gaining admission. They were at last dispersed by the military, who, firing upon the crowd, soon set them to flight.

ORGANIZATION OF MINUTE MEN.

The organization of Minute men by Col. DAVIS, under order of Gen. SANFORD, proceeded yesterday with great vigor at the Seventh Regiment Armory at the Tompkins Market. A complete regiment was raised and command given by Col. DAVIS to Col. CLEVELAND WILKINS, Duryea's Zouaves. A large number of the old regiment volunteered their services. The organization of Minute men will be continued to-day at the same place by Col. DAVIS. A brigade will probably be completed by this evening. It is the duty as well as the immediate interest of every citizen to organize. The services of the members of the old regiment are particularly desired to command drill the new levies. All law-abiding citizens are most urgently requested to report at the Seventh Regiment Armory without a moments delay, when every man will be immediately equipped. Every man in arms to-day will be entitled to to-morrow.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON GEN. WOOL'S HEADQUARTERS.

At 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, large gatherings collected in Amity-street, the object of which could not be definitely ascertained. It was thought, however, that they intended to make a descent upon Gen. WOOL'S headquarters in Bleecker-street, where the business of the Department of the East is carried on. Ample preparations were made by the authorities to counteract their intentions, whatever they may have been, and when the mob beheld a body of soldiers marching toward them, they beat a retreat as quickly as possible.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—RECORD A RIOT.

At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, this part of the City presented a very riotous appearance, and large bodies of rioters had congregated at the different corners. It is stated, that the crowd were charged on by the military, and that two or three of the ringleaders were shot. The rioters presented a very formidable appearance, but the action of the military had the effect of deterring them from carrying out their wicked designs in the destruction of property. They were armed with sticks and bludgeons.

REMOVED ATTACK ON A COAL-YARD.

A report was current that after being foiled in their purposes at Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, the mob had repaired to the corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of demolishing the extensive coal-yards of Messrs. LOWLOW, Young & Co. One of our reporters visited the place late in the afternoon, and can positively contradict this rumor, as up to that time no attempt had been made to injure the premises of these gentlemen, nor had any crowds appeared in the locality.

THE ELM-STREET ARMORY.

At this armory three field-pieces of artillery are in readiness to be brought into play at any moment when ordered. They are under the command of Col. HOWE and a few sturdy set of fellows of the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery. Two of them are 6-pounders, and the other a 4-pounder. If called into operation they will do dreadful havoc. The armory is well filled with troops of the Thirteenth and Tenth infantry. Besides the soldiers, there are upward of one hundred citizens in the armory who have volunteered to assist the military if called upon. Col. HOWE is in full command of the armory.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

This armory is in complete readiness to carry out the designs of the authorities, and is well furnished with troops. The men express a strong desire to engage in an encounter with the rioters, and are very anxious to get the word of "Up guard, and at them."

THE BURNING OF HART'S HOTEL AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, the shed attached to Mr. HART'S hotel, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, was deliberately set on fire by a party of rioters. It was subsequently extinguished. The same party then proceeded to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and there set fire to the premises of Mr. HARMON, occupied as a nursing and planting mill.

The flames soon spread to adjoining buildings occupied by Mr. Vandever, A. D. Meyers, Mrs. Smith, C. J. Sutton, Francis Martin, Jane, Martin, C. Kempton, Mr. Brenners and T. Tookers. All these buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $35,000.

The colored boarding houses Nos. 74 and 76 Roosevelt-street, and No. 20 Vandewater-street, were attacked about 6 P. M. last evening, and the inmates driven out. The house on Roosevelt-street was set on fire.

THE MARINES FIRE UPON THE CROWD.

In the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards the riot and confusion raged furiously during the forenoon. At length a detachment of United States Marines arrived, and after making every effort to subdue the mob at the corner of Delancey and Pitt streets, were at length compelled to fire; their aim was directed low, and their fire effectual. We learn that the result was that twelve of the rioters were killed on the spot. This had the effect that the crowd was dispersed, and everything in that vicinity was quiet.

RECAPTURE OF ARMS.

On the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street is a gun and pistol manufactory. This building the rioters has succeeded in breaking open at 11 o'clock, and securing, to themselves about 200 carabines and pistols. While quarrelling among themselves for the possession of these weapons, they were suddenly pounced upon by the Police, who made a desperate charge into the crowd, but at first did not succeed in making any impression upon them. The Police being only armed with their clubs, were *met by the rioters with the butt ends of* the muskets they had taken, and for a time the contest seemed doubtful, as to its issue. By the timely arrival of reinforcements, however, the victory was secured. In the gallop, while in addition to dispersing the crowd, succeeded in disarming many of the rioters and taking possession of the weapons. The arms taken from the rioters are now all secured at the Police headquarters in Mulberry-street.

At the Police headquarters about one thousand specials were sworn in, and armed with clubs. They were all most respectable-looking people, anxious to lend their aid for the preservation of law and order.

THE NINTH REGIMENT IN THE FIELD WITH A RALLY.

A meeting of the members and ex-members of the old Ninth regiment (Militia) was held yesterday morning. The majority of the members of this regiment, it will be remembered, Volunteered for the war during the Summer of 1861, and were mustered into the United States service as the Eighty-third New-York Volunteers. The meeting was called to raise a force to be offered to the Major-General of the First District, to aid in putting down the present riot. Lieut.-Col. RUTHERFORD was called to the Chair, and Lieut. DAVIS acted as Secretary. The meeting was very fully attended and a long list of names were enrolled, pledged to do duty during the present emergency. A Committee was appointed to wait on Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, who will supply the regiment with arms. Adequate measures were taken to notify all members of the regiment now in the City of the call, after which the meeting adjourned. A battery of artillery is already secured for the regiment, to be commanded by Ex-Capt. Monson, of Company A.

DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN YORKVILLE AND ELSEWHERE.

The residence of Col. NUGENT, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was destroyed at an early hour yesterday morning. The mob, before setting fire to the house, plundered it of all the valuables. From this place the crowd went to the residence of ABRAM WAKEMAN, which, after they had sacked and plundered, they burned to the ground. From thence the rioters visited Washington Hall, at Harlem, which was plundered and burned.

Mr. MEURER'S house, on the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, was pillaged, everything in the shape of furniture being thrown into the street, and the house burned.

The bridge over McComb's Dam was destroyed early yesterday morning. The tracks of the Fourth and Third-avenue Railroads were torn up in the neighborhood of Yorkville, and the telegraph wires cut.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the mob visited a porter-house on Fifth-avenue, near Ninety-first-street, and called for something to drink. Upon being refused, they set fire to the building, and in a short time it was totally destroyed.

DOINGS OF GEN. BROWN.

Brig.-Gen. BROWN, of the regular army, was nearly all day at the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street, rendering every assistance in his power to the Police Commissioners. He was in constant communication with his officers at the scenes of action. The General appeared perfectly cool, and he and Mr. THOMAS ACTON, one of the Police Commissioners, expressed the utmost confidence in the final quelling of the mob.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The Police and Fire Telegraph wires were cut during the afternoon in the First-avenue, and also on Third-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Forty-eighth-streets, and all communication with Headquarters had to be made by special messenger.

LOSSES BY PLUNDER.

It is impossible to estimate the losses sustained by individuals from the promiscuous plunder and robbery of the mob during the last two days—all of which the City will be compelled to pay for. From all parts of the City we hear of stores, jewelry shops, private residences, &c., being entered by the rioters, and their contents carried off or destroyed, and in many instances the owners shamefully maltreated and beaten. The latest that has come to hand is the clothing store of P. BOOK & BROTHERS, No. 259 Third-avenue, which was visited by the mob last evening, and plundered of its entire contents, valued at $1,000

DEFENCE ON THE PARK AND PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE.

The preparations for the defence of the City Hall and the buildings around Printing House-square, last evening, were such as almost to cause a regret in the breasts of law-abiding people that the mob did not make their appearance in that quarter. The TIMES office was brilliantly illuminated, so as to afford them a good chance to see and be seen. Inasmuch as they did not see fit to honor the neighborhood of the Park with a visit, it is hardly worth while to tell them what pains had been taken to receive them; further than to say that we overheard an old army officer say that he had got batteries so placed at various points around the Park that no sound except of bodies of evil-disposed men, who should attempt to intrench upon his premises, at the rate of 20,000 every ten minutes. What a pity the "left wing of Lee's army" (or a Loyal League man with this mob) did not give him a chance.

GREAT CROWD IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

In Roosevelt-street, near Pearl-street, about 4 P. M., an immense crowd reassembled, and it was evident that they required but a spark to enkindle the most angry passions. The character of the population in that vicinity is one well calculated to take the most active and energetic part in the general riot. Several negro habitations have been entirely demolished in that neighborhood, and the poor tenants turned into the streets helpless. Many have taken shelter in the Station-house. The poor creatures look perfectly bewildered—they are unable to distinguish between friend or foe. Many have lost all they ever had in the world, and some of them may become charges on the county. The crowd carried away the wearing apparel of every part of the negro habitations that can be detached, to make dresses of.

A GUARD AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A communication was received from the Mayor asking for a guard of fifty men for his office. Mr. ACTON ordered the required number to be sent.

SAMUEL YOUNG, of the Detective force, has been acting as Commissary General. He has ransacked all the provision stores in the neighborhood, and has now about twenty barrels of crackers, cheese in an unlimited quantity, three hundred pounds of smoked beef, four hundred hams, and bread in loaves uncountable.

One of the men killed in the charge of the regulars this morning, was named PATRICK DOUGHERTY, and resided at the corner of Seventh and Jackson streets.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning the packing house of Mr. ROSS, corner of Washington and Houston streets was set on fire by the incendiaries. The building was entirely destroyed; also the lumber yard of Messrs. BAKER & WELLS. The damage is very great.

ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

It was expected that an attack would be made on the House of Detention for Witnesses. Sergeant FOSDICK, however, was dispatched with a special squad to take charge of the building, and it is now considered perfectly safe from attack.

An attack was also meditated upon the dwelling of D. D. FIELD in Gramercy Park, but ample means have been taken for its defence by the Police.

INTENTION TO ATTACK COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

During the day a large body of rioters proceeded to the Columbia College grounds, evidently intent on attacking that ancient seat of learning. Why they should wish to meddle with such an institution no one could conjecture, unless it was the fact that the President of the College, CHAS. KING, has acted as President of a Loyal League. Fortunately the rioters were met on the grounds by a Catholic priest, who addressed the mob and persuaded them to desist from their purposes.

DEFENCE OF THE SUB-TREASURY BUILDING AND WALL-STREET.

Col. BURNS has raised a battery of the following officers, for the purpose of protecting the Sub-Treasury and Wall-street generally

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Question of Spanish Recognition of the South.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

The Lindsay-Roebuck Mission to the French Emperor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Serious Defeats Sustained by the Russians.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 12½ on the morning of the 4th and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived here last night.

The *Glasgow* and the *City of Limerick* arrived at Queenstown at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst.

The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown about 8 A. M. on the 4th.

SPAIN AND THE RECOGNITION QUESTION.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:

"Private letters from Madrid inform me that proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the southern States of America to the Spanish Government, and that those proposals are made with the acquiescence and full sanction of the French Emperor. The proposal is at this moment under the consideration of the Marquis of Miraflores and his colleagues, who are, of course, aware they are opposed by the Emperor, but also aware that if Spain consents she will have the support of France. The Confederate States are preparing to guarantee the independence of Cuba, either by treaty with her or by joining to the treaty with other Powers, in return for certain not unreasonable advantages. The answer of the Spanish Government is not given, though, with France by her side, it may not be unfavorable. It is thought at Madrid that in any case the Emperor of the French will not much longer postpone recognising the Southern Confederacy—if with others well and good—if not, alone."

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d inst., the Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the British Columbia Boundaries Bill. He gave a most satisfactory report of the progress of the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, and states that the Government of the two colonies would not be separated altogether; but it was not thought yet time to give the latter representative institutions, with a population so fluctuating, but it would have a legislative Council nominated by the Crown. He also stated that a proposal had been made last year to Her Majesty's Government, on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, proposing a mediation between the contending parties in America, was transmitted by Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and by Lord Lyons handed to Mr. Seward, by which means Mr. Seward received information which would otherwise have been withheld from him respecting the Emperor's proposal to Her Majesty's Government. Now I know that no secret was made at the time that such a proposal had been made by the Emperor of the French to Her Majesty's Government. It was announced by the newspapers that that dispatch had been taken into consideration by Her Majesty's Government, and answered in terms of the courtesy of which I am sure the Emperor of the French had no reason to complain, and never has complained. I have no doubt that that correspondence, that dispatch, and that answer would be laid before Parliament, and therefore it is preposterous to talk now of any secrecy in connection with it. [Hear, hear.] I must say that Lord Lyons is incapable of the conduct which has been imputed to him. He is held in high esteem by the Government of the United States, to which he is accredited, and I am sure that, in none of his acts would he be guilty of anything approaching to a breach of confidence toward the Government of France or any other foreign country. [Hear, hear.]

PURCHASE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £185,000 for the purchase of the Exhibition Building at Kensington, and for the purpose of commencing certain operations in order to assist it to the purposes for which it was intended.

After some discussion of a very stormy nature, the vote was rejected by 267 to 131—majority against Government 136. The result was received with loud cheering.

THE EXPORT OF CONTRABAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, Mr. Cardwell asked whether, in the existing state of affairs in America, it was contrary to international law to export arms, ammunition or medicines to the ports of Quebec, Nassau, Matamoras and Havana, and whether a vessel containing such articles, and bound to any of the above ports, would be liable to condemnation by a Prize Court? The Solicitor-General replied in the negative, but added that the cargo must be bona fide destined for a neutral port.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Colonel Wyndham, stated that the Government were not prepared to inquire into the frontier defences of Canada until they had their report, but, until the Colonial Government had taken the matter into consideration no step could be adopted for carrying its recommendation into effect.

Mr. Cairn brought under the notice of the House the danger of cotton, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether any, further measures could be taken within the legislative functions of the Indian Government for increasing the supply of cotton from that country. He argued, no matter what might be the result of the war now raging in America, it would be unreasonable to expect from the Southern States anything like the supply of cotton which England was formerly in the habit of obtaining from that part of the world. It India, on the contrary, the field of production was unlimited.

Mr. Bramley seconded the motion.

Mr. Cobden followed the efforts which the Government of India had hitherto made to encourage the growth of cotton. He observed that at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in the Western Valley of the Mississippi, there was extraordinary fields for the production of cotton, and a soil and climate admirably adapted to the purpose, which only required English capital and enterprise for its development.

Sir C. Wood spoke in defence of the Government of India.

Mr. Bazley was of opinion that Legislative action was not the means by which increased supplies could be obtained. He recommended the sub-division of India into different Presidencies.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The London *Times* sees in the latest American advices proof of the report, that Lee is resolutely bent upon invading the North, and carrying the war into Federal territory, and in an editorial upon the subject, it says the indifference, complacence or unconcern of the North at the calamity with which it is threatened is most surprising. It argues that if Lee wins, the cause of the North is lost; while if he loses, the cause of the South is not essentially improved. If Hooker's army is defeated, Washington occupied, and Pennsylvania overawed by a Confederate army—says the *Times*—it is difficult to see how the domain of the South for independence can be any longer refused.

THE MARGARET AND JESSIE CASE.

A letter to the *Times* contains the particulars of the trial upon the blockade runner *Margaret and Jessie*, by the Federal prize Court at *Key West*, and avows it as "one of the most unjustifiable outrages on neutral rights—the most barefaced violation of territorial jurisdiction, coupled with the most monstrous assumption of civilized warfare that ever disgraced chronicles." The writer asserts that the Federal vessel took up her firing within a distance of five hundred yards from the beach of the island of Abaco, and until she sunk the *Margaret and Jessie*.

THE LINDSAY AND ROEBUCK MISSION.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay publishes a letter in the *Times* deprecating comments on the mission of himself and Mr. Roebuck to Paris while the debate is pending in Parliament, and asserting that while Mr. Roebuck has used language that will be confirmed by Mr. Lindsay when the debate is resumed on the 13th, Mr. Lindsay says the interview with the Emperor was brought about by circumstances which shall in due time be fully made known, and he should have had no objection to make what then passed known to Lord Cowley when returning from Fontainbleau had time permitted. The *Times* remarks that in such a case mere reassertion is not proof, and prefers the concurrent and positive testimony of half a dozen official persons to the reminiscences of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay.

The *Daily Telegraph* strongly objects to the long postponement of Mr. Roebuck's motion, and says the policy of the country in a matter of so much magnitude as the recognition of the Confederate States ought not to be subject to doubt and uncertainty, and it would be unworthy of the House as well as the Government to delay the declaration of its intentions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* shows the strength of Washington to be beyond a doubt, and in some speculations on Lee's designs, confesses that his real object is not yet apparent.

The *Times* has an editorial on the "Fourth of July," and says:

"A review of the past must render it a day of humiliation—and if the present policy of the North has led or can lead to ruin, to its reversal must be the only path that can conduct her to safety."

The *Daily News*, on the same subject, thinks that the Americans of the North will spend the day with more pride than ever in their country.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Lord Palmerston was still unable to attend to his parliamentary duties, owing to his attack of gout, but he was expected to be able to take his place again in the House in the course of a few days.

The trials of steam fire-engines were in progress at the Crystal Palace. Two results on the first two days was decidedly unfavorable to the American engines, but as an accident to the "Manchester" had temporarily prevented that machine from taking part in the contests, it was thought unfair to the latter to allow the matter to be finally decided until the "Manchester" had been brought out.

THE CASE OF THE OLREADY.

Lord R. Grosvenor asked the Home Secretary whether he was willing to lay on the table without reserve all communications with regard to the detention of the vessel *Oldredy*, which had passed between any officer or Department of Government and the Collector of Customs at Liverpool.

Mr Gregson Gray said there was no objection to lay upon the table if the noble Lord would move for it a copy of the correspondence between the Collector of Customs at Liverpool and the Board of Customs.

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION, ETC.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, stated that the Government would give up Monday, the 13th, unless any question of public importance should intervene, for the resumption of the debate on the motion for the recognition of the Southern States of America.

Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House whether it was true that a proposition was made some time ago for a joint mediation between the Federal and Confederate States on the part of the English and French Governments.

Mr. Layard, after considerable interruption from Mr. Roebuck, denied the truth of statements made by Mr. Roebuck on the subject, and said that since November last no communication had been received from the French Government proposing mediation between North and South. He also denied the truth of Mr. Roebuck's assertion as the authority, as Mr. Roebuck alleged, of the Emperor of the French, that last year Lord Lyons consulted a prominent statesman on making the Mr. Seward's reply to dispatches addressed to Her Majesty's Government by the Government of France relative to the affairs of America.

MR. ROEBUCK'S STATEMENT IN FULL.

"I was met in the lobby (some days since by an honorable and learned friend of mine, who said to me, 'You propose that the House should address the Queen to ask her to cause a negotiation with the United States.' I said, 'Now I have the power of getting a Committee of the House of Commons to go on very good authority, the Prime Minister of the French ruler has changed, and Lord Palmerston has come down to the House and say, 'What becomes of your motion for the recognition of the South?' I acknowledged to my honorable and learned friend the force of his statement, but as to the Scotsman about the fish, I doubted the fact (a laugh)—therefore, I wrote to my honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, and asked him if he had obtained authority to state to the Queen's Ministers that whenever he wanted to see him—[Laughter]—he said he also, in effect, to Lord Russell—for the purpose of ascertaining whether this cannot be brought to an arrose, and one at once to an audience?" [A laugh.] For, Sir, I know the Treasury Bench right well. I know they are wonderful experts at discussing rumors; indeed, when they have an object in view there is hardly any rumor they won't discuss. [Laughter.] My friend is the honorable member for Sunderland (not to Paris, and he accordingly hailed the opportunity asked for. Fancying there was a misunderstanding with the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, they think somewhat surprising, but it is true, for all that. The Emperor of the French said, and he gave me authority to repeat it here, 'As soon as I learned that official notice was communicated to England I gave instructions to my Ambassador to deny the truth of the report more. I instructed him to say that my feeling was not indeed, towards the same end, was because to war stronger than ever in favor of recognising the South. I withdraw also to say before the British Government my sincere conviction and my wishes, but I also desire that it is still again whether they would be willing to go into that recognition." [Applause.] Now, Sir, there is no mistake about the matter. And to tell me that the British Government does not know that that has occurred must mean some diplomatic evasion. It can't be the truth, then, that I am driven to contradict—because the Emperor's word can be relied on.

I pledge myself to no other state. And, when I am more, I will before the Queen's Government of course, and I shall ask Her Majesty may make a formal application to England." He stopped the, and said, "No, I cannot do that, and I will tell you why. Louis Napoleon won't do make a formal application to England. England sent my dispatch to America. [Hear, hear.] The answer, stating that Mr. Seward's having now shown to my Ambassador at Washington [Confusion.] Now, Sir, I will not take up the time of the House by going into the whole correspondence. I will only say that I have received a dispatch from Lord Russell, and I have received the dispatch of Earl Cowley, and I will tell you what I will do. I will do everything short of it. I am ready to put my wish, and to say to them that I have determined in all things"—and I will once more—"I have determined in all things not to act with England, and more than all things I have determined not to act with her as regards America." [Hear, hear.] It is a source of our manufacturing population have been for some months suffering from the want of cotton, which formerly they received from America. [Hear, hear.] But I will do everything short of it. I am ready to put my wish, and to say to them that I have determined in all things"—and I will once more, "

the town of Sauk Rapids, in Benton County—forming a line of defences from Sauk Rapids to the Iowa line. Arms for companies in these localities were issued previous to these late disturbances, though a portion had not reached their destination at last dates. It is clear that the people might be amply protected from savage foes in the Northern counties did not wait for the companies to be mustered and uniformed, as required by law, and the wisdom of this course is now manifest.

An order from Adj.-Gen. HANSON will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning, calling for volunteers scouts to sallot for sixty days, unless sooner discharged. They are designed to scour the Big Woods from Sauk Centre to the northern line of Blue Earth county. It is proposed to have one Captain for every forty of sixty men, who will divide their forces into squads of not less than four. Each scout is to arm, equip and subsist himself, and will receive for compensation one dollar and fifty cents a day.

In addition to this, the Adjutant-General offers a reward of $25 for each scalp of a male Sioux delivered at his office.

This order is dated on the 4th inst., and the bounty was claimed in one instance yesterday. It seems that on the 4th a citizen was out hunting, about twelve miles from Hutchinson, and discovered three Indians supposed to be Sioux coming after his game. He fired upon them, and effected his escape, though not without a severe wound from the gun of a red-skin. When the news reached Glencoe, a party of soldiers went out and secured the scalp. Mr. BAUER, the Sheriff of McLeod County, brought the trophy to the city yesterday, and ascertaining that a bounty was offered, handed over the prize and obtained the money.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

Brooklyn Eagle (16th) Extract, July 2.

The following letter in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, from Capt. WHITNER, of the First Alabama regiment, to his wife, will be read with much interest. From it we have a better connection than we have had before of the hardships which the heroic garrison have had to endure:

The Captain mentions six weeks as the time that their provisions would last. *Half that period has passed, and if the garrison has not been relieved, fear is hers for the best.*

Port Hudson, Wednesday, June 17.

It has now been two months since we had anything trustworthy, of in any shape, from the "balance of the world." Since the Yankee vandals of the Southern Railroad, gallant and glorious Port Hudson has been completely isolated, and for the last month they have thoroughly invested by Banks' army, outnumbering us only eight to one! Verily, Port Hudson is a "self-supporting institution," and, thanks to Almighty God and the bravery and endurance of our heroic Southern soldiery, is destined to stand yet a while longer, and welcome the detested Yankees to "desirable graves" by legions. We have been fighting regularly for the last five days, and so far have held our own in a remarkable degree. The enemy have made two desperate assaults on our works, and have been as often buried back with severe losses.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., we had a severe fight, as on that day the Yankees attempted to charge our works at several different points. They came up in their style, with the "Old Nick" flying, and yelling for the first Government the world ever saw. We let them come up within easy range, and then turned loose our infantry and artillery, which sent them back in terrible disorder and shattered ranks. The loss of the enemy was heavy, and it is estimated that since the siege began his losses in killed, wounded and missing has been from three to five thousand, and, all to relate, our loss has not been inconsiderable. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant soldiers and officers.

What the army of Port Hudson has done and endured can be seen properly depicted.

With a large army in our rear and within two hundred yards from our breastworks, a large fleet in sight above and below on the river, you see we are completely and thoroughly cut off from all communication, but notwithstanding this sad circumstance, this state of things, the army is still in good spirits, and hoping for reinforcements. Owing to our small number of troops, we are compelled to keep every man that can shoulder a musket at the breastworks, day and night, without any relief, in a crouching position, and in a hot, broiling Louisiana sun. The sharpshooters pick off any man that dares lift his head above the works. The Yankees are provided with the best of arms, both large and small, assisted by their fleets and mortars.

Our fortifications are in the shape of a crescent, and extend in a semi-circle of about two miles in diameter around Port Hudson. The Yankees have erected a large quantity of artillery at all points around, and have a cross-fire on our lines, as they are, on all parts of our army. From the river to their own line there is scarcely a spot that has not been struck with artillery and Minie balls, and as I write the shells are falling in every direction. The camp of our regiment has been in a very warm place, but all the men are nearly all at the breastworks, and no casualties have occurred from these stray shots.

We can hold Port Hudson as long as our supplies hold out. We have enough to last us five or six weeks yet, and by that time we will certainly be reinforced by Gen. JOHNSTON.

I do not know anything of the situation of affairs in any portion of the Confederacy, but I firmly believe that our situation is surely known, and that we will be rescued. By this time, may, we will fight on and hope on, and if at last we should succumb overpowered we will cheerfully submit to our great misfortune—satisfied that Gen. GARRISON and his little Spartan band have done all that determined hearts could do, and that the defenders of Port Hudson will ever be remembered for the plaudits of their countrymen. No place during our late struggle has been besieged as Port Hudson has, and now is still the army is in good spirits, and hope for the best, and will fight to the last. We have a good deal of sickness in the regiment, mostly chills and fever, but the general health is improving.

Our entire loss thus far has been about 400 in all. The following is a list of the casualties in the First Alabama: Killed, 32; wounded, 64. Total, 76, up to June 16, 1863.

CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA.

The Savannah *News* publishes the following from one of the captured crew of the *Atlanta*:

UNITED STATES GAS VESSEL ——,
PORT ROYAL FERRY, S. C., July 11, 1863.

DEAR MOTHER: I write this letter to inform you that I am well and in good spirits. Of course you have heard of the capture of the *Atlanta*, which took place on the 17th inst. We started from Thunderbolt on the 16th inst., about 9 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in Warsaw Sound the next morning, about 4 o'clock. We discovered the Iron Monitor *Weehawken* and two of the best and largest vessels of the United States Navy. The Captains informed us that we were to take those two Monitors. He declivered a stirring address to the men, telling them that we must take them. His last words to the men were, "Boys, all I ask of you is, don't say stop too soon." He is a brave man, and behaved gallantly in the action. We proceeded to the attack about 5 P. M., and opened the battle by firing the first shot, when the *Atlanta* got aground on a sand-bar, thus placing us at the mercy of the enemy.

The distance at this moment proved to be a fortune, for the first shot from the enemy passed through her sides near one of the port holes, wounding fatally all the men working at the port, comprising ten men. Nine of them were wounded and one killed. Among the wounded are Mr. THOMAS HAMMOND and Mr. AYRES, two of our pilots. JAMES FITZPATRICK, pilot, escaped unhurt, and is now alongside of us in the ship. About six o'clock, we surrendered, but were not ashamed of it, for we were aground, and at the enemy's mercy, the shots which they fired going right through our ship. It would have been murder to have continued the action, for every man on board would have been killed.

After the surrender I was conveyed on board of the iron-clad *Weehawken*, with a number of officers. We were treated like gentlemen; all the officers of the Western being aliad and gentlemanly in their department toward us. From there we were taken to Fort Royal, S. C., on board of the *Delhi*, where we were treated very kindly. I had indeed thought we would be treated as well as we have been. We have plenty to eat, and good quarters to sleep in. We expect to go to the North (to New-York, I suppose) in a few days, where we will be treated as well. I am in a mess with the officers, being one. Don't fret about me, dear mother, for I expect to be home in about a month. No more at present. In haste, from your affectionate son, JOHN W. CAREY.

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN O'NEIL, JAMES HAILAND and JOHN BARKER were brought to the city on Saturday, from New-York, on the charge of conspiring against the United States; also, with corresponding with the enemies of the same. In the afternoon they had a hearing before Commissioner A. H. SMITH, when ABRAHAM LOTZ, Jr., one of the detective officers of the Government, testified to having overheard various interviews with the defendants, since the 25th of June last, on which day he first met JACOB HEILIGER, Main Street, John Moore's. LOTZ had introduced himself and was introduced to the others as Mr. SPAULDING, of St. Mary's County, Md., and Officer SHERMAN, who was operating with him as JOHN DAWSON, of Washington, D. C. Most of the interviews took place at the house of PARKS at Rockville, No. 84 Wall-street, New-York. Officer LOTZ, in the assumed character of Mr. SPAULDING, of St. Mary's, Md., represented that he was going to Richmond, and it was arranged that he should take a mail letter to the schooner *Lady's Bridge*, which was to be fitted up to run the blockade.

The witness detailed conversations he had with the defendants. Among these things he said that BARKER had suggested that one of the two schooners which were about to be fitted out as blockade runners would do for a privateer, and could do much damage to the shipping on the coast. At the time the interview took place, the schooners were not in New-York, but were expected there. It was stated that they were to sail under permit either for Baltimore or Washington. It was finally arranged that Spaulding or Lotz should go in the eastern shore of Maryland and there await the arrival of the vessel; and he receive a package of letters from O'NEIL to take to Richmond. He went as far as Delaware City, and returned to New-York, soon after which the arrests took place. The mail handed to LOTZ contained letters to prominent persons in the rebellious States, some of them for residents of South Carolina. These letters were noticed at the hearing on Saturday. At

The New-York Times, Wednesday, July 15, 1863

the close of the examination of LOTZ, the hearing was continued until to-day. A late act of Congress makes correspondence with the enemies of the United States a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, the former not to exceed $10,000 and the latter five years.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 13.*

THE BATTLE OF HELENA.

The Rebels in a Tight Place—Gallantry of Negro Regiments.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 6th, has the following account of Gen. PRENTISS' fight at Helena, on the morning of the 4th:

By the arrival of the *New Era Accord* and *Niagara*, we have received from passengers late and satisfactory news from Helena. The rebel force, which has been for some weeks concentrating thirty-five miles above that city, has at last made its threatened attack. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, our pickets were driven in by the enemy, who were advancing in force upon our works. So rapidly did they approach that it was impossible to check their advance until they had captured a battery, (the First Missouri, as we learn,) and advanced further down the levee on the southwest side of the city. The rebels had actually got down to the suburbs of Helena when the guns on Fort Curtis opened upon them with terrible effect. Meanwhile Gen. PRENTISS had formed his men in order of battle and advanced to their attack, while the gunboat *Tyler*, which completely commanded the ravine from the river, began to pour shot and shell among them with the most destructive effect. It will be remembered, by those familiar with the place, that the fort is so situated as to perfectly command the ravine in question from the land, her guns bearing directly down its whole extent. The attacking troops of the rebels were met by Cols. LAWS and DUNHAM, seeing themselves thus suddenly subjected to so destructive a fire, began a retreat. This they found a very difficult task, hemmed in on all sides, with a perfect storm of iron hail hurling through their fast-thinning ranks—their commander seeing no chance of escape, and being unsupported by the non-arrival of the main force, which had been promised him, made the most desperate effort to cut his way through. In this he partially succeeded, having from 1,200 to 1,500 of his men killed and wounded on the field, and a loss of 1,234 prisoners. At 9 o'clock on Saturday night our scouts were engaged in bringing in prisoners. From a whole army was in the neighborhood; it was reckoned at 35,000 men. Gen. PRENTISS supposed the attacking army outnumbered his own army nearly five to one. It was thought that the attack would be renewed yesterday (Sunday) morning, but as the time the *Niagara* left, which was 5 o'clock on Sunday, the scouts had seen three miles out, and nothing had been discovered. The gunboat *Tyler* rendered very essential service, having thrown upward of 500 shells among the enemy's troops. Among the captured are six field officers, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors.

Col. OAKES, of Missouri, is among the captives. Gen. PRENTISS is confident of his ability to hold his position against any attack which the enemy may make. Our troops behaved in the most gallant manner. The gunners at the fort are deserving of praise for the precision with which they rained the enemy's lines by their grape and canister. The negro regiments fought well, fully demonstrating their worthiness as soldiers. At 9 o'clock on Sunday there was no fear of an immediate attack. The result of another hostile effort by the enemy could not prove otherwise than disastrous to them.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE promptly furnished reinforcements, which left here on Sunday morning, and Helena is entirely safe. The battery first taken by the enemy was recaptured, as also four of the enemy's guns.

THE REBEL RAID IN OHIO.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 12.

Our city has been full of rumors of the movements of MORGAN, some reporting him as near as Moore's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, while others say he is making a south-easterly course to get round Cincinnati, and to reach Ripley or Maysville, where he could cross the river.

In our issue of Saturday morning, we stated that MORGAN, after destroying the depot and bridge of the New Albany road at Salem, divided his force, part going up toward Mitchell, and the balance coming this way. We have no advices of the rebels going to Mitchell, as the lines are interrupted to that point and no trains running; but we should judge, from clear movements of the marauding band, that the whole of them have been coming this way.

On Saturday Morgan moved up to Vernon, and yesterday a part of his force was in Versailles, where they were supposed to be last evening.

A special train was sent out on the Ohio and Mississippi Road yesterday, under the charge of Superintendent LEWIS, with troops to protect the bridges of the road. This train went as far as Vernon, as we learn by dispatches from Mr. LEWIS, received on Indiana soil, which place Mr. LEWIS reached last evening. The report that Mr. LEWIS, with the companies of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, sent out to guard the bridges, were gobbled up and paroled, is not correct. A squad of one hundred or more rebels, supposed to be skirmishers of MORGAN's command, crossed to Scott, at Carrollton, and burned the bridge which Mr. LEWIS was passed, and they destroyed three or four bridges, one of the latter a structure one hundred feet in length. They also destroyed a number of freight cars and other property of the Company.

Some of MORGAN's advance skirmishers reported last evening to have been seen near SUMMAR's on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, but a regiment of our forces that had arrived from Indianapolis was sent out to look after them.

It is still the opinion of the military authorities that MORGAN will endeavor to effect his escape by swimming the horses across the Ohio at Bellefow, or near Aurora.

It was thought, when the report came in, that MORGAN was moving toward Moore's Hill, that he had abandoned the intention of crossing the Ohio below Lawrenceburgh, and would attempt to pass around the city, and preparations were at once made to defend the lines of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.

By these preparations are, we of course have no fear of his success.

As it is known that MORGAN was still in the neighborhood of Versailles, it is supposed that he will either try to cross the river in a body or he can find some point unprotected, or disband his men and endeavor them to take care of themselves.

Active preparations were in progress yesterday by Gen. BURNSIDE looking to the capture of MORGAN, which we have no right to allude to, but which are, we suppose, will secure the effective capitula his band.

A dispatch was received at headquarters last evening from Louisville, stating that fight had taken place between Gen. HOBSON's cavalry and a force of infantry and MORGAN's fences near Salem, but the credit is placed upon the dispatch by the military authorities, for it is known that MORGAN was last evening near Versailles.

All navigation on the river, except by gunboats and armed transports, was stopped on Saturday. The steamer *Telegraph* was looking after steamers and had quite a number under her charge.

We give elsewhere the proclamation of Gen. BURNSIDE, proclaiming Martial-law and calling out the volunteer companies and militia.

On Saturday morning, pursuant to notice, Gen. BURNSIDE had a brief interview with the captains of the leading volunteer companies of Cincinnati. The general intimated that it was very important that a complete organization of all the volunteer companies in the city should take place immediately; that company officers should be elected, and non-commissioned officers appointed, and everything put on a war footing. He desired to have some data upon which to act, and then, all would know precisely where they stood.

He desired to avoid the confusion that was experienced in this city last Fall by closing business, &c., and if the volunteer companies were not promptly filled and the militia organized, he would be under the necessity of declaring martial law and compelling such organizations to be performed.

The Captains signified their readiness to come out with their companies whenever Gen. BURNSIDE should believe that the emergency required their services.

The General made a request of the Captains, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 54 Odd Fellows' Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 11, 1863.

All commanders of companies in this city are requested to perfect their organizations this evening, and send in writing to these headquarters, by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, correct rolls of their companies, with their places of residence.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
D. R. LARNED, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

On Saturday evening the several volunteer companies held meetings at their respective armories, and agreed to turn out. Some ten or eleven companies paraded in their fatigue uniforms yesterday morning, which were the following: Pearl-street Rifles, Capt. NEIL; Winfield Rifles, Capt. Carroll; Rover Guards, Capt. [illegible]; Fleet-Steppers, Capt. [illegible]; Scott Rifles, Capt. Russell; Zouave Guard, Capt. James G. Baldwin; Gymnasium Light Guard, Capt. Amos Baldwin; Sutton Light Guard, Capt. [illegible].

It will be seen by the order of Gen. BURNSIDE, that these companies are to report at 10 o'clock this morning for duty.

COTTON MOVEMENTS—SCENES ON THE LEVEE.

Notwithstanding yesterday was Sunday, the levee was quite busily during the afternoon. By request of Gen. BURNSIDE steam was raised on the side-wheel steamers *Gen. Buell*, *Silver Planet*, *Welcome*, *Shelby*, *Magnolia* and other boats. The wharf was thronged with visitors anxious to ascertain the contemplated movements of the boats. In the meantime a detail from the Provost-Guard suddenly and quietly appeared and commenced pressing in all the idlers they could find. It was soon ascertained that their services were required to roll cotton—some three thousand bales of the Government cotton being on the wharf—on the boats, for the protection of their boilers. About one hundred and fifty able-bodied citizens were soon picked up, and up to a late hour last night were hard at work "rolling cotton" on board of the boats. Among the stevedores we noticed a number of gentlemen with their "Sunday go-to-meeting clothes on," pitching in most industriously. During the afternoon and evening there were several foot-races in order to avoid the guard, and, we regret to state, one party was bayoneted, and another, a mate on one of the boats, shot in the arm by the guard. They were ordered to "halt," but failing to obey, were roughly dealt with. Two other men were fired at, one of them twice, but were not hit. There was considerable dodging and tall time made through alleys and by-streets, to avoid pursuit. Capture is by the pursuing Provost-Guard. As soon as it was ascertained that the cotton was out, citizens in large squads gathered at the intersection of Fourth and Sycamore, Main and Vine streets, and loafing disposed to remain down as far as the levee. We are not posted relative to the interested use or movement of the boats, and if we were, we have not space or inclination to go into further detail.

MARTIAL LAW IN CINCINNATI, NEWPORT AND COVINGTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, July 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

I. It is necessary that you should organize for the defence of your city.

With a force of able-bodied men sufficient, if properly organized, to defend the city against any force that could be brought against it, you are powerless without organization. The emergency requires that you should organize all business men, and persons of sufficient age, so that in the organization is complete, business may not be impeded, and hereafter, when danger comes, the enforcement of martial law will not be necessary. Business must not be suspended; but, like men without alarm or confusion, you must rally for the defence of your homes and property.

I do therefore request that business of all kinds be suspended after 10 A. M. on Monday, July 13, 1863, and that the citizens assemble at the place hereinafter designated by the Mayor of Cincinnati, and that all white males proceed to organize into companies under the militia law.

All officers are expected to aid in the organization and obey such instructions as the may receive from the General commanding the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Rumors About the Alabama—A Blockade Runner.

We have received Jamaica papers as late as July 4. They contain very little news, but the following items are of interest:

JAMAICA.

THE ALABAMA.

Rumors of all kinds were in circulation, to the effect that the pirate *Alabama* was in the vicinity of the island. One report was that she had been spoken on June 14, by H. B. M.'s ship *Scourge*, in another that she was seen about the same time off Port Royal, but all these stories were contradicted nearly as soon as they were started. It was also reported and authoritatively denied that the *Sir William Peel*, steamer, had called in take stores to the pirate.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 16.

The schooner *Stingray*, which is fast becoming as famous as the *Alabama*, from the frequency with which she has successfully run the blockade, again arrived here yesterday from Texas, with a cargo of cotton, consigned to Messrs. DAVIDSON, GRISBROOK & Co.

NEGRO TROOPS.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 6.

A fortnight ago we mentioned that the Third West India regiment, which had not been for Africa, were called upon to fight with one of the native tribes a few days after their landing. This intelligence has been confirmed since, and the black troops now in this island, with the exception of two companies, will embark to-day or to-morrow for Africa, where as effective forces appears to be necessary to maintain British authority.

IRON-CLADS.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 6.

We have been informed that the iron-clad ships *Warrior*, *Bacchante* and *Rodney* are on their way out to join the fleet on this station.

EARTHQUAKE.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 16.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt in this city on Friday night last, at 12 minutes to 10 o'clock. The oscillation was very short, but it was accompanied with a rumbling sound as of distant thunder.

HAYTI.

From the Jamaica Guardian, July 4.

By the arrival of the *Planter* we have late news from Hayti. The Court-martial appointed to be held at St. Marc, to try the individuals implicated in the attempt at revolt on the 5th May last at Desallines, was opened on Monday, 8th June, and was occupied in hearing the affidavits and depositions of the witnesses till the 12th. On Saturday, the 13th, the pleadings were commenced, which lasted from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

Of fifty-nine individuals accused, seventeen have been sentenced to death, viz.: Aime Legros, Maurice Dussaze, Ethegenes Vilmar, Desrosbe Blaise, Clarisse Bois, Milnay Augustin, Alexandre Legros, Ligne Viaud, Vincent Charles, Collecteur Leon Lescot, Vieux Achille, Beauvrun Jacques, Lizaire Rosaire, Marie Philippe, and Eugene Ladoire. The other thirty-five were acquitted.

The decree of the court-martial was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. SALNAVE, on the 15th inst., and the sentences were carried into effect on the 16th inst.

The execution of MAURICE DUCASSE has been postponed, the delegates of Government having communicated His Excellency a petition in his behalf, soliciting his pardon, or a commutation of sentence. The petition is favored by Gens. LAMOTHE BRANDT, commanding the Arrondissement of St. Marcs, Louis DAVILMAR, Commander of the Arrondissement of Hayti, on mission at St. Marc, EPAMINON GUERRIER, President of the Court-Martial, and the military officer to said Court.

Addresses from all parts of the island are being daily sent to the President and Royal, expressing cordial confidence in which the people hold his Government, for the patriotism and energy displayed in the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives, as well as in suppressing the late attempt at revolt.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

There is no important news from this place. At noon on Friday, June 19, Gen. SALNAVE had seven others—the leaders of the late revolution—executed at St. Marc. Of the nine others condemned to die, and who were not taken with the rest, one has been pardoned, and a report states that several had since been caught and shot, but of these reports we have no particulars. One day's time of consulting attorneys had arrived.

A Conspiracy Case in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 14.

Yesterday, before United States Commissioner ARTHUR H. SHIPP, a further hearing was had in the case of JOHN L. O'NEIL, JOHN MOORE and JOHN BARKER, charged with a conspiracy against the Government, and with treason. Detective LOWRY was again examined, but nothing new was elicited, except that Capt. REYNOLDS told witness that he had letters at Easton, Penn., for relatives of JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond.

L. J. SHERMAN, a reporter—in executive in the United States service; knew the prisoners; on the 24th of June my brother, William started for New-York, in company with another person, for the purpose of defeating these parties; on the 26th I received a dispatch from my brother to come to New-York; I went there and met Mr. LOWRY and my brother; in formation of Mr. Charles Vansant, No. 160 Broadway; was to represent myself as Dawson, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. POWER as Mr. Spaulding, of St. Mary's, Md.; met Mr. VANSANT and introduced ourselves as above; met Mr. MOORE; he said he had become satisfied he was implicated in bearing the affidavits and depositions of the witnesses till the 12th. On Saturday, the 13th, the pleadings were commenced, which lasted from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.; the counsel was given on the morning of the 14th at 9 o'clock

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL.—The Subscription.

WINTER GARDEN.—Lass, the Foundling.—California Diamonds.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $4 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 00
Five copies one year	12 00

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One copy one year	$2 00
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Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Lee's Army has escaped! Such is the official news from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning. Gen. Meade telegraphs to Gen. Halleck, under date 8 o'clock P. M. yesterday, that the enemy were all across the Potomac, with the exception of a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, captured by the cavalry at Falling Waters. They also secured two guns, two caissons, two battle-flags, and a large number of small arms. The rebels appear to have crossed at two points—Falling Waters and Williamsport. At the former place they had a pontoon bridge, and at the latter place a bridge of flat-boats. The flat-boats are said to have been built of timber taken from the houses at Williamsport.

We have a confirmation this morning of the report published yesterday, that the second attack on Charleston has commenced. A dispatch boat, which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, having left the vicinity on Monday afternoon, brings the gratifying news that the whole of the Morris Island batteries had then been captured by our forces, with the exception of Fort Wagner, and there was every prospect of the speedy capture of that one. The attack commenced on Friday morning last. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was between seven and eight hundred.

The news from Vicksburgh, which is to the 9th inst., is very important. Immediately after the surrender, on the 4th, Gen. Sherman moved out in the direction of the Big Black River with a numerous force. On the following day he encountered Gen. Joe Johnston's army drawn up in line of battle, and after a sanguinary engagement defeated him, capturing 2,000 prisoners. A report is added that Gen. Blair was in possession, and a rumor is added that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks on the 8th inst., 16,000 prisoners falling into his hands. Gen. Grant had finished paroling the prisoners captured at Vicksburgh and they were found to number 31,227.

At a late hour last night we received the glorious news of the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the morning of the 9th inst. The news comes through the Richmond papers, which now acknowledge the fall of Vicksburgh.

The news from Tennessee is also important. Our special correspondent, on his way from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, brings intelligence that the main body of Bragg's army, which succeeded in reaching Chattanooga, has fallen back from that place to Atlanta, Ga., and the presumption is that the bulk of his forces have been sent to garrison Richmond. Gen. Rosecrans, during his forward movement, captured about 5,000 prisoners. His army is in fine condition.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that John Morgan crossed the Big Miami River at Venice on Monday night, and burned the bridge behind him. He crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad yesterday morning, moving toward Camp Dennison. He subsequently visited Miamisville, on the Little Miami Road, where he tore up the track and fired into the accommodation train going West, which immediately put back. Morgan and his men are reported to be much jaded, and a number of them have been captured.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the South to the Spanish Government, with the cognizance and full sanction of the French Emperor. The proposals are said to be under consideration, with a knowledge that, if Spain consents, she will have the support of France. In the British House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle had made an explanation regarding the Northwestern boundary. In the House of Commons, in answer to a question by Mr. Fortes, Mr. Layard had positively denied that any communication whatever had been received by the British Government from the French Emperor in regard to mediation since last November. There is nothing new regarding the Polish question, as it affects the politics of Europe. The Russians are stated to have suffered several serious defeats at the hands of the revolutionists. The financial and commercial news is not important. Cotton was rather dull of sale.

GENERAL NEWS.

The formidable riot which commenced in this City on Monday was continued throughout yesterday with unabated, but fortunately not, as on the previous day, unchecked fury. As a natural consequence of the universal excitement of Monday the numbers of the rioters were largely increased yesterday, but we also note the preparations of the authorities to meet them. By a vigorous use of these preparations and the shooting of a score or more of the rioters by the military, a decided check was given to the career of the mob; and although the demonstrations made by the rioters were on a more extensive scale, yet their achievements were of far less magnitude. The chief portion of the mob is generally supposed to be plunder, and another day will probably witness the end of its career, though the disgrace inflicted upon the City will, of course, not be so transient.

The Board of Aldermen are to meet in special call at 11 o'clock this morning, when an ordinance probably will be introduced, to raise a fund sufficient to pay the commutation fee of poor men in the City who may be drafted or to procure substitutes for them at $300 each.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller setting forth that he had issued, under the previous law, requiring that Circuit and County Courts and the Common Pleas and Superior Court each three short-term sessions, which believes at $1,500 would amount to $16,500 per year. He further [illegible]

[illegible] amounted to $375. Upon this basis the Comptroller estimates that an assessment of $9,750 will be required from "County Contingencies" to pay [illegible]. The communication was referred. The Comptroller's semi-annual report of receipts and expenditures was presented and ordered to be printed. The receipts to the first instant were, from revenue bonds, issued at five per cent. interest-rate, $1,987,700; from taxes $671,894 24; interest on same, $30,292 46; Court fees, $17,800 19; Court fines, $3,924; excise license fees, $3,760. Total, $2,675,290 87, making, with the balance on hand at the close of last year, a total of $3,034,743 43. From this warrants have been paid to the amount of $2,336,879 69, leaving a balance in the treasury, June 30, of $706,863 74. The payments this year included the retirement of over $750,000 worth of last year's revenue bonds. Otherwise the expenditures amounted to $1,863,600 10. The balance remaining of the appropriations for the year and of balances from previous years is $3,351,764 01. A resolution to provide an armory for the Eighty-fourth regiment, Col. F. A. Tompkins, a newly organized militia corps, for their use on their return home from Pennsylvania, was presented and referred. Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday, to afford the members of the Board and their employes an opportunity to join the preparations for restoring the quiet of the City in the afternoon. Stocks were firm; Gold Coin weak and at a fraction below Monday's quotations—131¾ @ cent. Exchange, 144@145 @ cent.

Business was partially suspended yesterday. Transactions in Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries were unusually limited; prices were generally lower and quite irregular. Very light sales of most other articles were also reported at drooping prices. Freights were inactive. Merchants devoted most of their time to the organization of a force to aid the authorities in suppressing the riot.

The Live Stock trade, in common with everything else, suffers materially from the riot at present prevailing in the City, though no disposition has thus far been shown to injure the animals. It was, however, impossible to drive stock through many of the crowded streets. Sales of beef cattle were hurried up at Forty-fourth-street Monday morning in anticipation of disturbance, and it was fortunate that such was the case, for by 3 o'clock P. M. the hotel and other business places connected with the yards were a mass of ruins. Most of the cattle had previously been sold at 9½c. @11c. ₩ lb., and the few remaining lots were sent elsewhere or driven into the back yards. Very little business was done Tuesday, and that unsatisfactory. Sheep are rather scarce, and are worth 6½c. @8½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Trade good.

The Rioting Riot—Its Character, and the True Attitude Toward It.

The mob in our City is still rampant. Though the increasing display of armed force has done something to check its more flagrant outrages, it is yet wild with fury, and panting for fresh havoc. The very fact of its being withstood seems only to give it, for the time, new malignity; just as the wild beast never heaves with darker rage than when he begins to see that his way is barred. The monster grows more dangerous as he grows desperate. More than ever, everything depends on the energy and vigilance of the authorities, and the sustaining cooperation of all true men. Official duty and public spirit should supremely rule the hour. The man in public place, or in private place, who falters in this dread crisis should stand accursed.

We trust that Gov. Seymour does not mean to falter. We believe that in his heart he really intends to vindicate the majesty of the law, according to his sworn obligations. But, in the name of the dignity of Government and of public safety, we protest against any further indulgence in the sort of speech with which he yesterday sought to propitiate the mob. Entreaties and promises are not what the day calls for. No official, however high his position, can make them, without bringing public authority into contempt. This monster is to be met with a sword, and that only. He is not to be placated with a sop; and, if he were, it would only be to make him all the more insatiate hereafter. In the name of all that is sacred in law and all that is precious in society, let there be no more of this. There is force enough at the command of Gov. Seymour to maintain civil authority. He will do it. He cannot but do it. He is a ruined man if he fails to do it. This mob is not our master. It is not to be compounded with by paying black mail. It is not to be supplicated and sued to stay its hand. It is to be defied, confronted, grappled with, prostrated, crushed. The Government of the State of New-York is its master, not its slave; its ruler, and not its minion.

It is too true that there are public journals who try to dignify this mob by some respectable appellation. The *Herald* characterizes it as the people, and the *World* as the laboring men of the City. These are libels that ought to have paralyzed the fingers that penned them. It is ineffably infamous to attribute to the people, or to the laboring men of this metropolis, such hideous barbarism as this horde has been displaying. The people of New-York and the laboring men of New-York are not incendiaries, nor robbers, nor assassins. They do not hunt down men whose only offence is the color God gave them; they do not chase, and insult, and beat women; they do not pillage an asylum for orphan children, and burn the very roof over those orphans' heads. They are civilized beings, valuing law and respecting decency; and they regard with unqualified abhorrence the deluge of the tide of outrages that have sought to bear rule in this mind.

This mob is not the people, nor does it belong to the people. It is for the most part made up of the very vilest elements of the City. It has not even the poor merit of being what their brutality are—the product of mere ignorance and passion. They think, or rather talk at first, of the oppressiveness of the Conscription law; but three-fourths of those who have been actively engaged in violence have been boys and young men under twenty years of age, and not at all subject to the Conscription. Were the Conscription law to be abrogated to-morrow, the controlling impulse of the mob would remain all the same. It comes from sources quite remote from that law, or any other—from mischief-brewing leaders, from a craving for plunder, from a love of excitement, from a barbarous spite against a different race, from a disposition to bolster up the failing fortunes of the Southern rebels. All of these influences operate to greater or less measure upon any person engaged in this general defiance of law, and all combined have generated a composite monster more hellish than the triple-headed Cerberus.

It doubtless is true that the Conscription, or rather its preliminary process, furnished the occasion for the outbreak. This was so, simply because it was the most plausible pretext for commencing open defiance. But it will be a fatal mistake to assume that this pretext has but to be removed to restore quiet and contentment. Even if it be allowed that this might have been true at the outset, it is completely false now. A mob, even though it may start on a single incentive, never sustains itself for any time whatever on any one stimulant. With every hour it lives, it gathers new passions, and dashes after new objects. If you undertake to negotiate with it, you find that what it raved for yesterday, it has no concern for to-day. It is as inconstant as it is headstrong. The rabble greeted with cheers the suppliant attitude of Gov. Seymour, and his promises with reference to the Conscription law, but we have yet to hear that they thereupon abandoned their outrages. The fact stands that they are to-night, while we write, still infuriate, still insatiate.

You may as well reason with the wolves of the forest as with these men in their present mood. It is quixotic and suicidal to attempt it. The duties of the executive officers of this State and City are not to *debate, or negotiate, or supplicate, but to execute the laws.* To execute means to enforce *by authority.* This is their *only* official business. Let it be promptly and sternly entered upon with all the means now available, and it cannot fail of being carried through to an overwhelming triumph of public order. It may cost blood—much of it perhaps; but it will be a lesson to the public enemies, whom we always have and must have in our midst, that will last for a generation. Justice and mercy, this time, unite in the same behest:—*Give them grape, and a plenty of it.*

The War.

The military news of this morning is of the highest importance. Lee's army has effected its passage across the Potomac and into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Port Hudson has been captured, with all its garrison. A renewed attack on Charleston has been begun, and has resulted in the capture of all but one of the batteries on Morris Island.

It need not be supposed that because Lee has got into Virginia he has finally escaped from Gen. Meade.

But we have not time, at the hour at which the news comes, to comment properly upon these great events. Their real bearings and importance will be appreciated by every one.

Every Man's Business and Duty.

If Monday's lesson of life in a City under the rule of a mob was not sufficient to fix the mind of every citizen as to his duty in the present crisis, then yesterday's experience must have removed all remaining doubt. He who hesitates to give all his influence, his time, his money and his personal services to the City authorities, until the rightful authority of law is restored and the rule of the mob put down, must himself be either an agrarian and robber at heart, or a poltroon.

It is clear that we cannot continue in the wild and lawless state that has for two days prevailed. All business suspended, workshops closed, railways stopped from operating, streets barricaded, houses gutted and fired, and every block in the City alarmed at some hour in the twenty-four by threatening crowds of riotous men—and too frequently violent collisions of combatants, followed by the removal of bloody corpses from the scenes of strife,—peace and safety, property and life are all at hazard during every moment that the sway of the mob continues. And no citizen can prudently himself that, by remaining passive and declining to "take any part" in the commotion, he will thereby escape harm. A mob is without forethought, calculation, sense of justice or right. It is the incarnation of blind passion, and falls as mercilessly upon the home of the widow and orphan as upon that of an active and hated enemy. There is peril everywhere and to everybody as long as lawless men run riot through the City. It is as uncertain where their bloody vengeance will strike as where the pestilence will fall. *The supremacy of the law* is the only safety of every man, woman and child in New-York—it is the only protection of property and of home. It becomes every citizen, therefore, who has the manhood to defend himself, his wife and children, and his house and home, to unite at once with the organized forces of the City and give no thought to anything of business or pleasure till every spark of insurrection against society and the laws is trampled out. One more day well employed should do the work.

A Letter from one of the Rioters.

MORBAT NEWS—ITS TONE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will, no doubt, be glad to see citizens to-morrow morning, and that six-dollar law has made us noticed. Aristocrats and cast-outs of society, let [illegible] Conscription law, and [illegible] on that account. It is true that men who have $300 can procure exemption from this honorable duty—but their $300 goes into the pockets of the poor men who may volunteer to take their places. Money will purchase exemption from a great many of the labors of life, and there always will be a great many men willing to use it for that purpose; and neither laws nor anything else can change this state of things.

Do if our correspondent thinks that this justifies him in committing murder and arson, or that he shows his love for his wife and children by plunging the society in which they live into the midst of anarchy and crime, he will live to find out his mistake.

The Conscription Must be Enforced.

Not only must this infamous and dastardly mob be put down, but it must be balked in the object for which it was gotten up. It was ostensibly to defeat the enforcement of the Conscription. The Conscription is a necessity; the Conscription is a law; the Conscription is just. If it is demanded for the suppression of the Southern rebellion, it is needed to fill up our heroic but shattered regiments; the country called for it, and acquiesced in its passage; the army is a unit in urging its enforcement. It is the justest mode of raising an army—just to the people of every class and condition, poor and rich, black and white. No class or order of citizens is exempt from its operation—even poor clergymen, if drafted, being compelled to shoulder their muskets.

This mob should in no way be allowed to interfere with its enforcement. If a few hundred desperadoes, backed up by a few thousand misguided and deceived men, may violently nullify a law of such grand and wide-spread scope and value as this—if they are permitted to nullify and violently overthrow any law of the land, then all law everywhere and finally is at an end. We have not only no Union, but no Government, no society, no civil order. We have anarchy in its most frightful form. We have the condition of things which this great City has suffered from for the last two days made permanent. We shall have faction giving battle to faction, class warring upon class, sect fighting sect, interest contending with interest, knavery with honesty, lawlessness with legality—not in the old arenas, not on the forum and through the Press, with the weapons of reason and justice, but with ball, bayonet, bowie-knife and slung-shot, amid blood, carnage and rapine.

We cannot afford to yield the Conscription to this mob. The mob is an additional argument for its enforcement. The Government cannot afford to suspend a general law, intended to apply to the whole country, because of a local riot sprung by a few bad schemers in this City. The Conscription has already been enforced in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and it is in the order of enforcement in every State of the Union. Can a scheme so extensive as this, so generally accepted everywhere, be thwarted by such a mob as has disgraced this City for two days?

We are astonished that Gov. Seymour should hold out hopes that this will be the case. We are grieved that he should so far justify the mob as to admit that it will prove successful in its lawless object. In each of his three short speeches in the City yesterday he put forth that this would be the case. Gov. Seymour is false to his responsibilities, to his duties, and to his office, in pottering with the mob in this way. He is false to the country of which he is a citizen, to the laws of which he is the constituted upholder, to public order of which he is the guardian. Such talk is an encouragement to this mob; it is an encouragement to all mobs. Coming from a man in his position, it foretokens no good to the City or the country. His duty is to enforce law, and especially when there are organized attempts to overthrow it by violence.

The conscription, we repeat, cannot be abrogated in this City because of the mob. Its temporary suspense for a few days, until order is restored, is, of course, necessary. But, on the restoration of order, its execution must here be proceeded with as all hazards, as it has been successfully executed elsewhere.

The Families of Conscripts.

Immediate steps should be taken, either by State or City authorities, or by extensive individual organizations, for the proper care and maintenance of the families of poor men who shall be taken to the field by the draft. It needs not to be said, or enforced by any sort of argument, that the pay of a private soldier, *even if the whole of it were devoted to the purpose,* is not at all adequate to the support of a helpless wife, much less of a helpless wife and children, living in the City of New-York. It is no slight demand, therefore, on the patriotism of a man who supports his family by daily labor, to require him to go to war for an indefinite period under the draft, with the knowledge that he leaves his family in a rented house, and without the means of procuring food for a week to come after he leaves them.

In all the previous calls on the people of the North for soldiers, a proper regard has been had to their rights and feelings in this matter. Men volunteered on the assurance that their families should not be allowed to suffer in their absence. Public and private munificence stepped in to the aid of the Government in its necessities, and by making enlistment honorable to the soldier, and safe for his family, created the immense volunteer armies that have marked the war so far, and have been the marvel of other nations.

We must not lose sight of these facts in the new scenes about to be made. We have the very same people to draw from that we had before. They have the same family ties and family necessities that the early or volunteer soldiers had. And if we would make their service in the field equally cheerful, we must try to make them, in some way, equally assured that in their absence from home their families will be as well cared for as the families of volunteers have been.

We shall not indicate here how this is to be done. The State of New-York and the City have heretofore made liberal provision for the families of absent soldiers. Private benevolence has appropriated millions of dollars to the same end. The burden has not been felt, and the same machinery might be continued till the war is over without drying up the fountains of public patriotism or exhausting the means of the people. The Governor of the State of Rhode Island recommends, in a proclamation issued on Monday last, "that all the cities and towns of the State make immediate provision for such drafted men, or those dependent upon them, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for in such an emergency, while they are gone to the field to battle for the life of our Government." But, be the cost what it may, we cannot honorably avoid it. If the war be worth prosecuting, and the Union worth saving, we must do whatever charity and duty require toward those who leave all and go forth to fight. It will be in vain to expect earnest and efficient soldiers, if we show any lack of sympathy for them in the self-denials they are called on to endure.

We believe the spirit of the people to be yet unbroken and determined in purpose to *overcome the rebellion and restore the Union.* In this work, laid out by the Government, the people, in the main, feel as one man. The war is the war of all, and it should be carried on so as to divide its burdens as fairly as possible among all. Nothing so much relieves the military service of its hardships to the common soldier as the knowledge that the country he is fighting for is caring for the family he has left dependent and helpless at home. It is of great importance that drafted men be satisfied at once that their interests will be regarded in this particular.

The City Council on Exemptions.

Among other absurdities proposed at the present time by demagogues, to "tide over" the reign of rioters in our City, is the appropriation by the City Council of $2,500,000 to pay the $300 exemption to relieve "poor men" from the draft. The impracticability of administering a relief measure of this kind fairly and satisfactorily, should prove an insuperable objection to it. The draft required from the City is for about 20,000 men. To exempt the whole of them would require the sum of six millions of dollars. It is fair to assume that two-thirds of the drafted persons in the City—where the masses are undoubtedly laboring men, of small means—would be unable to pay the exemption fee. But to exempt two-thirds of the 20,000 conscripts would require $4,000,000—a sum much larger than the City Government proposes to divide in its anti-military charity. How shall the discrimination between "poor men" be made, when there is less money than will go round? What "Committee" would be honest enough and just enough to trust with so delicate a work as deciding what "poor conscripts" must go to war, and what "poor conscripts" must stay at home? Would not the decision of cases between competitors for the City's exemption breed new discontents, and complicate our civil disorders instead of simplifying them?

We see neither patriotism, nor public economy, nor common sense, in the proposed City legislation. It is not the place nor the duty of a City Government to interfere in the relations that exist between the nation and its citizens. But it is legitimate and praiseworthy for a City Government to provide against the suffering of any of its helpless citizens. If, therefore, any "poor men" shall be drafted, as it is quite likely some may be, and unquestionable that some ought to be—for the poor as well as the rich have duties to perform—the City Government of New-York would not much more wisely to appropriate any space $2,500,000 they may have, to support the families of any poor men that may be drafted in the City.

The $300 Exemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have been trying to vindicate the Draft from the charge that it throws the whole burden of the war upon the poor. You must know that when one hundred men are drawn, if fifty of them can pay their $300 they are released, and then their places must be filled by another draft from among the poor. If this is not relieving the rich and placing the burden of the war, exclusively, on the poor, I should like to know what would be. Yours, A POOR MAN.

Our correspondent misunderstands the law entirely. It contains no such provision as he alleges. Every man who pays his $300 does escape personal service in the war, but his place is not filled by another draft. *It is filled by inducing a substitute to volunteer.* And this $300, which is paid by the rich as the price of their release, is distributed among the poor as an inducement to volunteer and to increase their pay by just that amount. Not a single poor man will be drafted save who would not be if this $300 exemption clause were not in the law. But a great many would miss the $300 which now they can obtain as a bounty for volunteering.

Civic Wisdom and Patriotism.—Our Common Council has not covered itself with special glory in the outbreak which has just disgraced the City. It has not been possible even to get together a quorum of the members of either branch, and those who have assembled and ventured to express any opinion on the subject, have talked as if they either sympathized with the mob or stood in terror of its brutal power.

Alderman Masterson, of the Twenty-second Ward, is reported in the *Daily News* to have made a speech to the mob in which he assured them that he "was in *favor of burning the building that was burned*" but was opposed to burning some other buildings that were threatened. These refinements in arson are not quite easy of comprehension. Alderman Masterson would probably be in favor of picking the pockets of some men, but very much opposed to picking the pockets of some others. He evidently has a peculiar and distinct code of morals, especially when his morals have anything to do with politics. He favors burning down a Provost-Marshal's office because he does not like the draft, and he opposes burning other buildings because he can make a little political capital by so doing. For our own part we should be very unwilling to trust any man with anything of value who draws such nice distinctions, or who is capable, under such circumstances as exist at present, of taking counsel of his party prejudices instead of his public duties.

Order or the Mob.—If this mob was originated in a passionate spirit of resistance to the Conscription law, it very soon changed its purpose, and assumed the character formerly of a mob for robbery, plunder and arson. This is shown in the rifling of houses, hotels and stores, and the assaults and felonies upon the persons of unoffending citizens. Some of the ringleaders are noted thieves, who have served out several terms in Sing Sing and other penitentiaries and prisons. Hundreds of the workmen who joined with the crowd on Monday were, of course, as honest as the average of us, but they were at once joined by all the knaves of the City, who saw in the occasion an opportunity for plunder such as was never before presented itself. They made good use of their opportunity, as hundreds of *unfortunate citizens can testify.* The whole thing, if it continues, bids fair to become a gigantic mob of plunderers, with no more reference to the Conscription than to the Koran. It is remarkable, and almost incredible, how infectious this spirit becomes. A man who joins in such a mob as this may never have stolen a pin's worth in his life before, but when a jewelry store like that up town, or a mansion like those in Fifth-avenue, is broken into, the temptation is almost irresistible to rush in, and obtain a share of things. If this affair is allowed to go on, if it be not promptly put down, it will quickly result in a state of things such as was never before known in a civilized city. It is now a question of the protection of firesides, property and persons against general plunder. It has nothing to do with the conscription.

Law and Loyalty.—It has heretofore been the boast of this country that liberty regulated by law was the principle which governed its citizens. The most perfect freedom to every man in *every* relation of life—freedom of person, of speech and in the pursuit of happiness, has been our glory, while the universally upheld governance of law has been the safety both of ourselves and of our liberty. The dominance of the mob strikes at the root of this great and special American principle. It reverts us back to semi-barbarism, and throws us forward into despotism. A mob is un-American, anti-American. Every grievance can here be remedied, every wrong can here be righted by law, which has its power in the will of the people and "its fountain in the bosom of God." It will be a dark day for the liberties of America, for its honor, its greatness, its power, its glory, when this excrescence of European despotism fastens itself upon our free institutions and society. Every man who prides himself in the name of American must use his determined efforts to drive back this black and deadly tide of human depravity.

The Press of the Mob.—As a general thing the Press of the City, without distinction of party, deals in terms of just denunciation with the cowardly and ferocious mob which made our streets hideous with the most revolting crimes day before yesterday. The *Daily News*, while it denounces the conscription with unjust and, what seems to us unpatriotic severity, reminds the men who resort to violence against it that they are only disgracing themselves, and bringing ruin upon the very cause they profess to serve. The *World*, with still more emphatic and mischievous denunciation of the draft, brands, in the sharpest terms, the resort to mob law as a remedy, and declares that "no Government can tolerate it for an instant." The *Journal of Commerce* calls upon every citizen to stand by the laws and the constituted authorities of the City, State and Nation.

There can be but one sentiment in such an emergency as this, and we rejoice that the unanimous voice of the Press and the public is in favor of the prompt and effective suppression of the mob spirit which has burst out with such sudden and destructive fury. Let the mob be put down, and then we can remedy whatever evils may demand attention.

The Pacific Railroad.—It may be proper to state, by way of explanation, that neither Samuel Hallett nor Gen. Fremont have any connection whatever with the Union Pacific Railroad. These gentlemen, as is reported, recently purchased the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, of Kansas, for which name they substituted the "Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division." This is their only claim to represent the great work which is to extend from the Missouri River to the Pacific, and which is now in the hands of a very different set of men. The object of Mr. Hallett, at least, appears to be, to secure some reputation to the railroad of which he is banker, by giving to it the name of a work in which the public feel so great an interest.

Winter Garden.

The excellent entertainment provided at this establishment, under the auspices of Miss Kate Thorne and Mr. Mark Smith, deserves the best patronage of the public. In the Summer season we do not expect a first-rate company at any theatrical establishment, but with regard to the Winter Garden, we can hardly recall a time when the company was better. The fair manager and her associate are a host in themselves. Mr. Mark Smith is an artist whose versatility and talent are well known and appreciated. Miss Kate Thorne has that lower appreciation, but she has, already, won a place in the esteem of our public. During the present engagement she has displayed a vein of comic talent, and an ability to sing pleasantly, that bid fair to speedily place her at the head of the profession in these respects. There are other artists connected with the company who are deservedly popular with the community, foremost among whom we place Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Sefton. It would be difficult to select a company at any season of the

your compelling elements of a more mirth-provoking character.

The special attraction last evening were burlesques on the popular play of "Leah, the Forsaken"—here called "Leah, the Forlorn." If in this the pen of a young and talented writer, and the writer displays more tact and better taste than we look for, as a rule, in such productions. The construction is decidedly old-fashioned, all the female characters of the original being in this paraphrase impersonated by very large-sized males. The effect is laughable, and that, perhaps, is all that should be considered. But some of the laughs are necessarily coarse and vulgar. There is no real fun in the awkward spectacle of a man dressed in woman's clothing, and even if there were, it would hardly be worth the ungallant cost of holding up the sex to ridicule for the sake thereof. We must add, however, that both Mr. SHEPARD and Mr. MARK SMITH are careful not to overstep the proprieties. They are simply extravagant and consciously overwhelming. Miss EMILY THORNE as Rebekah plays with spirit, and sings a great number of songs with much taste. The music throughout is exceedingly well arranged and unusually well interpreted by the various parties and a great chorus. Mr. CZARA is entitled to much praise in this respect. Mr. HARRY PEARSON and Mr. GUS SMITH were both very clever in their respective parts, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT succeeded in relieving up the house in a small role. The burlesque was a complete success.

Previous to the extravaganza, a new farce, by [illegible], called "California Diamonds," was played. It is a laughable affair, of very slight texture.

CHARLESTON ATTACKED

The Assault Commenced on Friday Morning Last.

All the Batteries on Morris Island Captured Except One.

That One Being Rapidly Reduced.

FIVE MONITORS ENGAGED

The Rebel Loss Between Seven and Eight Hundred.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, July 14.

The gunboat *Union*, Capt. CONROY, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New-York, reports *all of Morris Island captured except Fort Wagner.*

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is between seven and eight hundred.

The attack commenced last Friday morning. The *Union* left Monday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of a speedy capture.

Five Monitors were engaged.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

From the Baltimore American, July 14.

The glorious work has begun. It was commenced when Gen. HUNTER was removed from the command of the Department, and the gallant and indomitable Gen. GILLMORE appointed to all the vacancy.

Now, for the important news, which we with pleasure lay before our readers. On the glorious Fourth of July the heavy batteries we have recently erected on Folly Island, commanding the rebel batteries at the mouth of Lighthouse Inlet, intended to dispute the entrance to the ship channel, were opened upon with a destructive fire, making short work of them. The Federal batteries had been erected under the cover of foliage, and the astonished rebels knew nothing of their existence. Our guns were of the heaviest calibre, and numbered thirty-four. Large numbers of troops had been sent to Folly Island, and there was every indication of earnestness and activity in the military department.

Admiral DUPONT, on his arrival at Port Royal, and relieving Admiral DUPONT, immediately ordered the Monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done on them, and in contemplation, unnecessarily, so far as efficiency was concerned, was performed instantly and energetically. Extra watchfulness went up throughout the whole squadron. These fancy improvements could be put on after the war is over. Now the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and where there was an abundance of men and mechanism to perform the work, and not when valuable time would be wasted in the face of the enemy." Glorious decision, and honored be the man who made it!

Instead of establishing himself in the chair of fatality on board the Wabash, and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral DAHLGREN raised his flag on the humble little transport *Mary Disomore*, which had been arranged and equipped for the purpose, and on the Fourth of July was preparing to move in his flag-ship iron-clad fleet, in the harbor of North Edisto. The officers and crews of the Monitors raring for service, and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment and inactivity, were in ecstacies at the prospect of having a chance to test those glorious little vessels on the walls of Sumter, and equally confident of success. They felt that they were relieved from the tyrannical restraints imposed upon them to shield incompetency, and that the day of proving their earnestness in the great work of national retribution was approaching.

Admiral DAHLGREN had ordered all the workmen from the Monitors to proceed at once to the completion of the repairs on the captured iron-clad *Atlanta*, intending to use her also in the attack on the defences of Charleston. She was nearly completed when the *Arago* sailed, and was being manned for the occasion by officers and crews from some of the heavy wooden vessels, which of course could not take part in the fight. It is thus evident that Admiral DAHLGREN is not so kind-hearted as to have any fears of "irritating the enemy," and that we have at the head of both the navy and the army of the Department of the South two earnest, active fighting men, no doubt in fair of the success of the movement now in progress.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

DISPATCHES FROM BEAUREGARD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 13.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

There is nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by five Monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of Morris Island. (Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 13th, gives the following official dispatches from Gen. BEAUREGARD:

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1863.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

At dark on the 10th the enemy occupied commanding of the southern portion of Morris Island. Four Monitors engaged Battery Wagner and the battery at Cummings' Point at 2½, without damage of casualties, but the loss in opposing the landing was severe. Three hundred were killed and wounded, including sixteen officers. The enemy's loss is certainly heavy. (Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 10—11:30 P. M.

To Gen. Cooper:

The enemy has a threatening force on the lower front of James Island along the shore, and an attempt was made to destroy the Savannah Railroad bridge, but was foiled with the loss of one steamboat.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 13.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New York*, Capt. CRAZEMAN, left yesterday afternoon for City Point, in charge of Major MELFORD. She is expected to bring down a load of our prisoners.

The steamer *Peabody*, Capt. ATWOOD, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived this morning. She brings 42 rebel prisoners captured by the expedition sent into the interior of North Carolina by Gen. FOSTER, which has just returned to Newbern.

There is no further news from that department.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Grant Paroles 31,697 Prisoners.

Sherman Defeats Johnston and Captures 2,000 Prisoners.

Gen. Blair Said to Occupy Jackson.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

The *Commercial* has Vicksburgh advices to the 9th instant.

Gen. GRANT has finished paroling the rebel prisoners. They number 31,577.

The general officers captured include Gens. Pemberton, Stevenson, Forney, Smith, Lee, Taylor, Herbert, Cummings, Burton, Sharp, Harris, Moore, Baldwin and Vaughan.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburgh, Gen. SHERMAN moved in the direction of the Big Black River with a large army.

On the following day he met Gen. JOHNSTON drawn up in line of battle.

A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Gen. JOHNSTON's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR is reported to be in possession of Jackson.

A rumor was in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. BANKS on the 8th inst., and that we took 18,000 prisoners.

OUR CAPTURES AT VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the evening of the 9th state that twenty-seven thousand rebel soldiers had been paroled up to that time. Sixty thousand stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were constantly being discovered. They were concealed in caves, as well as in all sorts of buildings. The siege and sea-coast guns found exceed sixty, and the whole captured artillery is above two hundred pieces. The store of rebel ammunition also proves to be surprisingly heavy. The stock of army clothing (is officially invoiced at five millions of dollars, (Confederate prices.) Of sugar, molasses and salt, there is a large quantity. Sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in one place.

A REBEL REPORT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th has the following dispatch:

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 10.

The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are still blazing away. Our loss will not exceed 50.

PORT HUDSON OURS!

Unconditional Surrender on the Morning of the 9th.

THE NEWS THROUGH REBEL CHANNELS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Richmond papers of to-day acknowledge the fall of Vicksburgh.

The following extracts is taken from to-day's *Enquirer*:

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, Monday, July 13.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

The *New-Orleans Era*, of the 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th instant.

(Signed,) GEO. G. GARNER,

Chief of Staff.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Evacuation of Chattanooga by General Bragg.

HIS ARMY RETREATS TO ATLANTA, GA.

Four Thousand Prisoners Captured by Rosecrans During the Recent Movement.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

The *Commercial* says that Mr. SWINTON, of the New-York Times, arrived here last night direct from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, and furnishes us with the following news:

"The main body of Gen. BRAGG's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The presumption is that the bulk of BRAGG's forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison it.

ROSECRANS captured 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement.

Our army are in high spirits and in splendid condition."

MORGAN'S GREAT RAID.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

Camp Dennison, Near Cincinnati, Threatened.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

MORGAN's rebel forces crossed the Big Miami at Venice last night and burned the bridge behind them.

They passed through Burlington and Springdale and crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Glendale this morning, moving toward Camp Dennison.

It is not known how much damage the rebels have done at Glendale or to the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Telegraphic communication is still open with Hamilton.

MORGAN's men are reported to be much jaded with their rapid march, and will have to rest soon.

Six of MORGAN's men were captured at Milford, Clermont County, on Sunday night, and four more at New-Boston.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14—9 o'clock A. M.

MORGAN's rebel forces reached Miamiville on the Little Miami road this morning, tore up the track, and fired into the accommodation train coming West. The train put quickly back to Loveland.

A Rebel Fort on James River, taken From the Rebels, &c.

FORT FOWHATTAN, Tuesday, July 14.

Fort Powhattan, on James River, was taken possession of by the 2d Rhode Island yesterday. All the men and guns had been removed.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 14.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $3,000,000 of five-twenties, in the past three days. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 23.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Camomile Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and elementary nourishment.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to changeable weather and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and relieve insomnia.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $6 30. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. GILES, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Children Teething.—THE MOTHER FINDS A Friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving rest and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Savings-packages to Rent,

And for Sale Safes,

T. R. WICKES, Jr., No. 256 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 18 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect Dye; Instantaneous; no disappointment. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For clearing it is unsurpassed—a single day making a fair father. It is composed of balsamic honey extracts, and is delightfully perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & Co., and all druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 43 MURRAY-st., corner of College-pl. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 4 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Fine Fitting Axe and Log.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, ground floor; 95 Fulton, Philadelphia, and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Burry's Trichopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BIRDS.—At the residence of his father-in-law, at Staten-burgh, Wm. H. BIRDS, of this City, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Walter Dickett, Staten-burgh.

BRADFORD.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 10, 1863, JOHN M., infant son of J. M. and Harriet, late of the City of New-York, deceased.

CARROLL.—On Sunday, July 12, 1863, at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, Lieut. O. E. CARROLL, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, in the 24th year of his age, youngest son of Charles Carroll, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lexington-av. and Forty-second-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

CARTER.—At Yonkers, on Friday, July 10, James Wilcox, infant son of Capt. W. H. H. CARTER, aged 2 yrs. 3 mos. and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Pierson L. Carter, No. 41 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 29, WM. HENRY, only child of Sarah J. and the late Wm. Henry Crawford.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Pierson L. Carter, No. 41 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GRINNELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, E. FRANKLIN GRINNELL, only son of E. H. Grinnell, of Jersey City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton Ferry.

HARRIS.—At Peekskill, on Monday, July 13, HENRY KNIGHT, only child of Samuel W. and Lizzie Harris, aged 12 months.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 49 Grand-st., Jersey City. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES.—On Monday morning, July 13, EDWARD, second son of Richard and Eliza E. Jones, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Lewis L., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Lincoln-place, Fifth-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 2½ o'clock.

MORGAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, July 13, MARY ELIZA VAN BRUNDRUM, wife of John Morgan, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, John A. Van Brundrum, No. 16 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, July 13, MARY ELIZA VAN BRUNDRUM, wife of John Morgan, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, John A. Van Brundrum, No. 16 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3 o'clock.

PINSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, SUSANNE E. PINSON.

His funeral will be from Dr. J. Fen Smith's Church, Newark, on 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next.

SOMERVILLE.—On Tuesday, July 14, EPHRAIM SOMERVILLE, Esq., of East Chester.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday after-noon, at 3 o'clock. Service at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge to meet the 10½ train. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

TOMPKINS.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, July 9, 1863, LAURA WISCONSIN, youngest child of Edward S. and Sarah J. Tompkins, aged 1 month and 9 days.

WARD.—At Gettysburgh, Penn., July 5, Brig.-Gen. Brevet Lieut.-Col. HENRY H. WARD, U. S. A.

The remains will be removed from the Governor's Room, City Hall, New-York on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for interment. The funeral services will be performed at the Dutch Reformed Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Masonic Fraternity, generally, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 37.—July 14, 1863.

54, 48, 5, 71, 61, 33, 10, 54, 6, 60, 29, 55, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 38.—July 14, 1863.

31, 45, 72, 61, 64, 29, 59, 23, 65, 70, 14, 69, 73, 26, 21

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passages performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and renowned physician.

THOMAS GRANAM, No. 229 6th-st."

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with total deafness of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG relieved from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 2 South-st.

EIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 24, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after her the deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several Specialists in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,

No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head, I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that many one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hopes of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 20 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.

NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.

NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.

R. R. R.

Families that understand the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF are never troubled with sickness. Whenever pain or discomfort arises this patient, if only it at once, and cure it in the case of the difficulty. Those who are seized with Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Pains and Aches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chills and Fever, or any other disease where there is pain or inflammation, should apply the Ready Relief at once. Do this, and a cure will quickly follow. Thousands of children have been saved by its use in Croup, Scarlet Fever, Consumption, Diarrhœa, &c. Keep this remedy in the house, and use it when pain is complained of, and sometimes sickness will follow.

Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st., and by all Druggists.

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates in the 20th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., remaining at home, are hereby ordered to report at the Armory, corner of Lyons and Prince sts., this morning, July 15, at 10 o'clock. By order of

Major-Gen. M. S. DEVENA.

Members of the different companies will report in citizens' dress, to Capt. H. A. Washburn, Capt. M. H. Hylan, Capt. L. D. Atwood.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 Mott-st., NEW-YORK, July 4, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, this Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, D. L. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Bidder, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brinton, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point. Dr. Bowditch superintends the actions of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Hayes Agnew in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lovell in Philadelphia; John Bishop and Mr. Townsend in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Charlton at Frederick, superintends the appointment of reported Medical Staff; Commissioner has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended upon is unbounded. The Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to wounded patients. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mrs. Husband, visited the collections of wounded on the field at Gettysburgh while the battles of the 1st and 2d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic cooperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only saved that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies cooperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially cooperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to say what is especially needed—perhaps since will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in strict accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reinvest and repack and reforward them northward, where, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Fort Pickens or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,

No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.

SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Dot Rooms, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing

E. BAINBRIDGE.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 70 of their machines since the 20th October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine now in use; can be given by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require a skilled laborer to operate it. Send for circular.

★ ★ ★

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling or over the last campaign? Then immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.

Also POCKET PISTOLS, of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. (near Utica.)

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years regiments mustered out and not paid their six months' pay have the same by applying to WALTON LUCKEY, Room 9 and 10 Phœnix Room No. 49 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.

BY AN OFFICER IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,

Publish this day

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.

By E. Surgeon,

Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate States.

1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

I have as a refugee, for the second time set my foot upon the rocky shores of old England, to complete, under the shelter of her glorious banner, a narrative of the remarkable events that occurred during a period of more than fourteen months' campaigning in America, the knowledge of which I acquired from my personal experience as an officer of the Confederate army.

Now that my book is ready, I can confidently place it before the reader, with the assurance that these "War Pictures" have been delineated not only to the best of my ability, but with a conscientious regard to truth.

Although circumstances led me to take service in the Confederate army—my long residence in the Southern States being, however, the main inducements thereto—I have not been the less disposed to depict as both alike engaged in this lamentable contest. Thus, while ever ready to bestow my hearty admiration on all the instances that came to my knowledge of heroism, patriotic devotion, and high principled conduct, whether displayed on the part of my own comrades-or on those of their opponents, I have, on the other hand, not hesitated to lay bare the errors and blunders into, by whomsoever committed, they have been conducive to so much disaster and misery, nor have I spared the wrongdoers.

Having completed my task, my thoughts naturally recur to the land where this unholy war is raging. To America, my second home, where I delighted to visit and sojourn in, amongst her free, manly, intelligent and hospitable people, I look with fond attachment. I cannot look without sorrow for her misfortunes. I think sometimes of her future. Especially as a prognosticator, and one deeply interested in the discussions—discussions which, involving in their final issue the principle of the defence and maintenance of sacred rights, have issued in a suicidal conflict. My memory, in reverting to the fearful scenes so recently witnessed, painfully recalls those sanguinary battle-fields whereon many a gallant soldier breathed out his spirit, struck to death by the bullet of a man whom he had been wont to regard in the light of a brother. Again the ghastly spectre of discord rises before me, with lightning flashing from its eyes, and rancor foaming at its lips, as armed with a scourge of serpents, it frantically urges on whole populations to mutual destruction!

Now that my book is ready, I dedicate it to the soldiers of the two contending armies, as a greeting from afar. I have only to add that if some of my criticisms may appear too severe to those whose conduct I censure, I have, in making use of them, been actuated solely by a fearless resolve to tell the truth and state my honest convictions. In the exercise of this, which I claim to be an undoubted right, have I written my book.—*Preface.*

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

SYSTEMS OF MILITARY BRIDGES

In use by the United States Army, those adopted by the great European Powers, and such as are employed in British India. With directions for the preservation, destruction and reëstablishment of Bridges. By Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM, Chief-in-Staff of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. With numerous illustrations. In one vol., octavo. Price $3 50.

Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, by

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE

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THE RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

Continued From First Page.

pence Koerner, C. Gabriel, Ferdier, E. Trevis, T. A. Delaney, J. Phillips and Mosley.

Ninth Precinct.—Sergeant Mangan, Sergeant Smith, and officers Crokes, Vahey and Black; and the last three, carbonier. Officers Whittemore, Russell, and a number of others, absent.

First Precinct.—Sergeant Welling, patrol sick in bed.

Twenty-sixth Precinct.—C. B. Low, T. A. Fleming, F. Morrison, C. Leycroft, J. Walsh, W. Holmes, J. H. McCardy, P. McIntyre, J. Bair, J. Henderson, A. D. Swainson.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

It was generally reported late in the afternoon that upon the authority, it is said, of Assistant-Provost Marshal Nugent, that a telegram had been received from Washington, directing the suspension of the draft for the present in this City and Brooklyn.

THE NIGHT ILLUMINATION.

The New-York Times Office was illuminated last evening, partly in honor of our victorious armies in the West, and partly for the purpose of throwing light upon our neighbor of the Tribune, whose establishment is reported to be threatened by midnight prowlers. The brilliant jets of flame which shot forth the title of this journal gave rise to much admiration, and called expressions of delight from the large throng of respectable citizens who congregated in the square. Some were in favor of the Times going into a conflagration of its own, and by the great number comprehended that it was an open and manly way of showing the world that the business done here was legitimate and above board. Another rumor forbade that it was to be illuminated in honor of the two enlistments of the Tribune.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BROOKLYN.

The great riot in New-York will continue to be the great topic of conversation among all classes of our citizens, and the turbulent spirit manifested over the river has shown itself here, although in a limited degree, confining mainly to attacking colored people, and destroying their residences.

The Police having been withdrawn on Monday night, those disposed to be turbulent had the opportunity to be so, and in the Second and Eighth Wards took advantage of circumstances.

The assailing parties were generally boys, who attacked every black person that showed himself, and in a few instances stoned their residences, but caused very little damage.

Several houses in Cross lane, Stewart's alley, Prospect, Dock alley and Canton streets, were stoned. Some called the inmates inside with their children, while the men on their way home were sure to be beaten very few escaped. Numbers sought refuge in the Station-houses.

The Police reserves were withdrawn about midnight, and very soon restored order by their presence.

The Captain of the Eighth Ward armed themselves with clubs and pistols every disposition to create a disturbance, but the arrival of the Police had the effect of restoring order. EDWARD EAGAN, one of the parties, was arrested.

A crowd gathered about the colored public school in Raymond-street, but as they appeared to be more intent upon witnessing something that might happen, and as no one felt disposed to make any belligerent demonstrations, they gradually dispersed.

The police remained in the city yesterday and last night. A strong force was kept in reserve at the City Hall, and everything was kept well in hand at the Station-house.

Large numbers of persons crossed the river and greatly swelled the throng on that side.

In order to guard against the useless destruction of property, Chief Engineer CROMWELL has issued the following order:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, N. D., July 14, 1863.

To the Firemen of Brooklyn, N. D.:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby requested to do duty on all the Fire Districts, day and night, until further orders from JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

Chief Engineer Fire Department, W. D.

All the muskets and artillery have been taken from the Arsenal and armories, and stored in a place of perfect security.

Every precaution has thus far been taken by our authorities to prevent a repetition of the scenes in New-York in this city.

Last night Capt. TRYBAR organized the reserve corps of the Thirteenth regiment, and Capt. GEORGE CHAPPELL is organizing an artillery company.

The Mayor and Presidents of the Railroad Companies held a consultation last night as to the state of affairs here. There is no apprehension that anything serious will occur, but if it should, the authorities are fully prepared for it.

The draft in both Congressional Districts (the Second and Third) has been suspended.

Naval Movements.

THE NAVY-YARD YESTERDAY.

There was even more excitement at the Navy-yard yesterday than on the day previous. The following ships-of-war were drawn up in such a manner as to command the entire premises: Steam gunboat *Granite City*, 8 guns; steam gunboat *Gertrude*, 8 guns; corvette *Seminole*, 22 guns; receiving ship *North Carolina*, 40 guns; steam gunboat *Unadilla*, 8 guns; steam gunboat *Juniata*, 6 guns. The iron-clad battery *Passaic*, and the steam gunboat *Fuchia*, were sent down to the Battery to insure the safety of Fort Columbus, in case the sending of his garrison to the City might leave it at the mercy of the mob. A strong force was stationed at the yard, in the Commandant's residence, and in the vessels in the stream, were manned by sailors with howitzers and boat-pieces. Capt. DRAYTON, of the Ordnance Department, had a guard placed over the armory and on the magazine; in fact everything necessary for orderly readiness to be turned on the mob if necessary. All the available marines were under arms, and the guard on the gate had their muskets loaded. After the roll being called at 4 o'clock, the workmen were speedily turned into their shops, to prevent the possibility of their joining with the rioters.

Events and Incidents of the Riot.

FROM THE POLICE RETURNS OF YESTERDAY.

Below will be found recorded many facts and interesting particulars in relation to the riot of Tuesday, reported by various Police Captains to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, yesterday morning.

Fifth Precinct.—About 9 o'clock an attack was made on the Tribune office by a gang of rioters. They succeeded in breaking in the doors and windows, and another fire to the lower part of the building. The flames were soon extinguished by the Police force of the Fifth Precinct, who succeeded in driving the rioters. During the melee, Officer WALLING, of this Precinct, was wounded in the back, by a pistol fired by one of the rioters. He was attended by Police Surgeon KENNEDY, who dressed the wound.

Second Precinct.—The above parties (MICHAEL HOLLAND, MICHAEL KELLY, OWEN MCGOVERN, WM. SHIVE, JOHN MCMANUS, JOHN HARTMAN, JOHN MURPHY and HUGH HARRIS) were all engaged in the riotous demonstrations of yesterday in the neighborhood of Park-row, Beekman, Nassau and Spruce streets; the announcement of the riot in the upper part of the City on the newspaper bulletins drew around them an excited crowd. *Indulged in various expressions of opposition to the draft, negroes, &c.* About 12 M. a colored man, who was passing quietly along the *World* office, was attacked by several of the revolters, but he succeeded in escaping from them, and sought shelter in the Station-house. Several citizens who interfered to protect the colored man were severely beaten. Capt. SEXTRS was quickly on the ground with his reserve force, and succeeded in arresting the above persons, who were the most prominent in the lawless crowd; the mob, however, continued to increase, and surged through the streets during the entire afternoon, threatening to tear down and burn the *Tribune* office, &c., which finally culminated in an attack on that building about 8 P. M., the result of which doubtless will appear on the return of the Fourth Precinct, in which it is located. The entire force was held in reserve at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station during the night, ready for any emergency, and are still there.

Fourth Precinct.—At 6 o'clock P. M., the building, Nos. 64 and 76 Roosevelt-street, occupied by MR. BENEDICT as a colored seaman's boarding-house, was attacked by the rioters. The inmates were taken from the premises, which were robbed and then set on fire. WILLIAM ANDERSON, WM. HEATH and THOMAS TURNER, all boarding there, were badly beaten. They were sent to the New-York Hospital.

The colored boarding-house of ALSEE LYON, No. 20 Vandewater-street, was attacked by the rioters about 9½ o'clock P. M., the doors broken open and the windows entirely demolished; nine of the inmates were injured.

A man named JAMES MOORE, aged 40 years, residing at No. 31 Roosevelt-st., in the rear, was badly injured by the rioters; he was taken to the hospital.

About the same time THOMAS JOHNSON, a colored mariner, had one of his arms broken by jumping from the third-story window of house No. 76 Roosevelt-street, while the house was on fire. He was rescued from the rioters by the Police and taken to the Station-house.

WILLIAM W. HILL, also colored, was dangerously injured by leaping out of a third-story window of the same house.

MARY WILLIAMS, a colored woman, 24 years old, while being pursued by the infuriated men, jumped from a window of No. 76 Roosevelt-street to the pavement, and was terribly injured—the building was then on fire. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

About 9 o'clock P. M., the house No. 2 Dover-street, owned by MR. P. POWELL, as a Colored Seamans' Boarding-house, was attacked by the rioters, the doors and windows broken, the occupants driven out and the furniture destroyed. The occupants were rescued by the Police and taken to the Station-house for safety.

At 9 o'clock P. M. the house No. 11 James-slip, occupied by JAMES E. VALENTINE as a liquor store, was attacked by the rioters most in consequence of a colored woman taking refuge there; she escaped when the rioters entered the place, who stole and destroyed all the contents.

The cast-iron fence in front of the premises No. 76 Roosevelt-street, owned by MR. BENEDICT, and the cast-iron railing in front of No. 74 Roosevelt-street, owned by MR. BEARDSLEY, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, and DENNIS PENDERGAST and SWEENY, of the Fourth Ward, took it from them.

About 3 o'clock P. M., a mob of from five to seven hundred persons commenced an attack on about sixty colored persons, in Baxter-street, near Park. They then went to the dwelling of MR. CASEY, 154 Cranberry-street, to beat the colored waiters. Capt. JOHNSON, Sergeants WALSH and MCGUIRE, with a platoon of men, were promptly on hand and dispersed the crowd. They then left for the Fourth Precinct. MR. CASEY was compelled to close his place; no persons were assaulted or injured there.

At 5 o'clock P. M., a colored woman named ELIZABETH GRESSERT, while standing on the corner of Mott and Pell streets, was struck on the head by an unknown ruffian, received a severe wound. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A gang of nearly five hundred rioters attacked the colored people residing at Nos. 104 and 106 Park-street, drove them into the street, assaulting them with stones and other missiles; the Sixth Ward Police rescued the blacks, and took them to the station-house. Capt. JOHNSON, Sergts. WALSH, QUINN and KENNEDY, with a force of men, soon dispersed the mob.

JOHN BROWN, a colored man, 40 years of age, of No. 74 Roosevelt-street, was attacked late at night in the rear house by a mob; each one nearly beating him about the head and face. He escaped from the ruffians and ran to the Station-house for protection.

Ninth Precinct.—Yesterday at the disturbance in Third-avenue, near Forty-sixth street, the following members of our force were injured, viz:

Sergt. MINGER, badly beaten about the body. Sergt. BAILEY, in the side. BLACKMON, was seriously injured. Officer WHITTEMORE, left arm dislocated, Officer RUSSELL, ankle badly hurt and a number of others were slightly injured.

Fourteenth Precinct.—Early yesterday morning a gang of boys commenced throwing stones into the Precinct from the rear of No. 429 Grand-street, making an attack on that station, throwing stones, &c., and threatening to destroy Messrs MURRAY, they broke several windows, but did no serious injury to the Police station or cause an alarm, which drew the attention of the rioters, and caused them to cease exciting their threats. As it was growing late the mob gradually dispersed.

Fourth Precinct.—Everything passed off very quietly here, up to about 3½ o'clock in the morning, when a party of rowdies came up Third-avenue and, arriving at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, deliberately fired the shed attached to Mr. JOHN HAAS's Hotel, by placing cotton saturated with camphene along the rear of it, and then left, attempting to take the life of any person who should attempt to put it out. The Jane Reed Hook and Ladder Co. No. 21, lying directly opposite, after great exertions succeeded in extinguishing the fire; the rioters after leaving there, proceeded up the avenue to One Hundred and twenty-ninth-street, and there fired the premises of Mr. HAYNES, occupied as a turning and planing mill; the fire soon spread to the buildings of MR. W. B. Vanderveer, Abraham D. Meyers, Mrs. Smith, Charles J. Sutton, Francis Morlin, Jane Morlin, C. Keaption, Brewster's, and Mr. Tobert's, consuming them all; thereby, destroying property valued at about $35,000, on which there is an insurance of about $10,000 in various City companies. Through the exertions of Capt. RELAY, the firemen of Harlem got to work and worked nobly. Engine Company No. 43 and No. 46 Hose, of Manhattanville, promptly tendered their services, as also did Engineers KARPUS and NICHOLAS, with Engines Nos. 1, 2 and 4, as likewise did Hose Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Morrisania. They all rendered efficient service.

Thirteenth Precinct.—About half past eight o'clock P. M., a mob entered this Precinct, and halted in front of No. 429 Grand-street, occupied by Col. JOHN DUFFY, Provost Marshal. After destroying the contents, they set the building on fire, and it was burned down; the papers and other valuables had been removed and saved. The mob was very riotous, threatening to attack the Station-house, and stood for that purpose, but were diverted by something else before they reached here. To-day they say they will execute their threat.

Seventeenth Precinct.—As far as heard from no one of our force received any serious injuries at the riot at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Sergeant FISCH received a scalp wound from a paving stone, but is doing well. Officer BILE received a heavy blow in the stomach; he was taken home.

Eighteenth Precinct.—A large crowd of rioters attacked the armory, corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, at 4 o'clock P. M., with axes, clubs and stones, demolishing windows and doors; several persons were shot from the inside of the building, which caused them to retire for a time; subsequently the rioters renewed the assault on the arsenal, and forced an entrance to the building, which they set on fire, and it is supposed that a great many of the rioters were burned with the building.

Twentieth Precinct.—About 5 o'clock P. M., the inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum, some 237 in number, headed by their Superintendent, WM. E. DAVIS, applied here for shelter and protection, having been driven from their home by a disturbed mob, who fired, and sometimes destroyed the building. None of the orphans are over twelve years of age, and many of them are less than two years old. The destruction of this Asylum, supported, as it was, solely by charity, is certainly one of the worst and wickedest of crimes that were perpetrated during this memorable day, and clearly shows that resistance to the draft is but a cry raised to cover the most atrocious crimes that human nature is capable of committing. The orphans are here and doing well.

Twenty-seventh Precinct.—HENRY JONES, a colored cook on board the English ship *John C. Boyce*, was pursued by a large crowd of persons, highly excited, making all kinds of noises. He took refuge in the Station-house, and subsequently sent aboard his ship.

Twenty-eighth Precinct.—About 9 o'clock P. M. a colored man, name unknown, was seized by the rioters corner of Hudson and Clarkson streets, and after beating him till his life was nearly extinct, hung him by the neck to a tree in Clarkson street, where he remained suspended until 12¼ o'clock A. M., when he was cut down by a strong Police force under Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER.

Victims of the Riot on Monday—Inquest by Coroner Rennet.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner RENNET held inquests at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of eleven persons who were shot or burned to death or the destruction by fire of the armory, corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, on Monday night.

WILLIAM CARSON, 24 years of age, born in Ireland, came to his death from injuries received by jumping from a window of the armory arsenal. "We (the jury) believe him to have been engaged in the riot of that day" (Monday.) Deceased lived at No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, and worked in a stone-yard in Sixteenth-street.

BERNARD KANE, 28 years of age and born in Ireland, died from a pistol-shot wound received during the riot at the armory.

THOMAS BRADINGHAM, 27 years of age and born in Ireland, died from burns and injuries received at the armory riot.

FERDINAND LANDER, 30 years old, died from injuries received by falling from a third story window at the armory.

MATTHIAS ANDENOVEN died from the effects of a gun-shot wound while at the riot at the armory. Deceased lived at No. 245 East Eleventh-street. He was 41 years of age, and a native of Germany.

An unknown man was so burned in the armory as to be past recognition.

Four other men, whose names could not be learned, were found buried in the ruins of the armory, and taken to the hospital dead-house.

MARCUS BACHMAN was also burned to death. Nothing definite (except the name) could be learned of BACHMAN.

Coroner NAUMAN was notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man who was beaten to death on the west side of the town on Monday.

A LETTER CARRIER KILLED.

WILLIAM ELDER, a letter carrier, who lived in Twelfth-street, died in the New-York Hospital from a violent beating he received in the Park on Monday night. It is alleged that the fatal violence was inflicted by a Police officer, but nothing definite is known on that point. Coroner NAUMAN will investigate the matter.

Judge McCunn on Conscription.

THE VALIDITY OF THE LAW DENIED.

Before Hon. JOHN H. MCCUNN, City Judge—July 14, at Chambers.

A decision in the matter of the complaint against WILLIAM L. STEPHENS, an enrolling officer, who arrested HENRY BIBBEL for an alleged resistance to the draft, in refusing to give his name to the said enrolling officer, which has been before Judge MCCUNN for the past week, was given yesterday afternoon. The facts of the case were found to be as follows: That STEPHENS, together with one DORAN, entered into the shop kept by the father of the complainant on the Seventh-avenue, where they were at work. That STEPHENS demanded his name, which he did not refuse to give, and that while he was endeavoring to get him a card upon which his name was written, STEPHENS seized him, handcuffed him, and acted in a violent manner, drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot his father. He then locked BIBBEL up all night in the Park Barracks. Judge MCCUNN held on these facts of facts: First, that the arrest was a violation of the 20 Revised Statutes, page 674, sec. 1, 4th ed., which makes it a misdemeanor for any officer, or any person pretending to be an officer, to arrest any person, or detain any person against his will without any legal process or other legal authority therefor; and, secondly, that the provisions of the Conscription law, passed March 3, 1863, did not protect him, for under the 26th section of the act it was no offence to refuse to give a name to the enrolling officers. But apart from this, Judge MCCUNN is of opinion that the entire act is clearly unconstitutional, for it not only violates the rights of the people and creates a distinction among our citizens, but it is in direct contravention of the 14th and 15th sub-divisions of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution, in authorizing Congress "to raise and support armies," provides only for the standing armies of the country, and not for the volunteer and temporary forces which any emergency may demand, because the 16th sub-division of the 8th section of article 1, authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And Article II of the amendments provides: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force, the Presidents not only made the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. And, therefore, a duly conscription law does not make the force it creates a militia force of the States, nor is it part of the standing armies of the United States it is clearly not authorized by the Constitution. The standing army of the country ought to be increased by an act of Congress, and the commission referred to authorizes Congress to provide the means for raising it; but Congress, having neglected to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and volunteer forces contributed by the several States when called upon. The Judge, deeply regretted that the people had not had patience and patriotism enough, under the operation of the Conscription law, to await until the Courts had fully determined this question. That the Courts were able and equal to the duty of sustaining the rights of the citizens, and it was through the Courts alone that their rights and safety in the end was fully and properly protected. STEPHENS was held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

JOHN SPRINGER, Esq., Ex-Assistant District-Attorney, Appeared for STEPHENS, and Mr. O. C. LEARY for the prosecution.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The City and County Declared in a State of Insurrection.

Whereas, It is manifest that combinations *for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New-York and the execution of civil and criminal process exist in the City and County of New-York, whereby the peace and safety of the City and the lives and property of its inhabitants are endangered*, and

Whereas, The power of the said City and County has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said City and county to maintain the laws of the State and execute the legal process of its officers; and

Whereas, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to declare the said City and County to be in a state of insurrection;

Now therefore, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the same, do in its name, and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the City and County of New-York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, resist, or aid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrection, will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

RIOT IN HARTFORD.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, July 14.

A riot has broken out in Hartford, and troops have been sent to protect the Armory and Arsenal. There is considerable excitement in this city.

DISTURBANCE IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 14.

There was some disturbance here last night, and a slight recurrence this morning, but nothing serious.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-HAVEN.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 13.

At 10 o'clock this morning—the appointed hour for beginning the drafting in the Second Congressional District of the State—the Hall of Representatives was filled with an interested crowd, waiting to witness the operations of the draft. The Speaker's chair was occupied by the Provost-Marshal, and on the desk before him was placed the dreaded governmental wheel of fortune—or misfortune, as some persisted in terming it—and also the box of paper slips containing the names of the candidates for distinction. The slips were in front of the box, and were covered by the Mayor, clergy, judges, lawyers, clerks, reporters, &c.

The assembly was called to order by the Provost-Marshal, who then read the warrant for the draft, in which an assignment of 1,939 men was made for this Congressional District. The number of men for each sub-district was then given; we published such list in the morning's edition. The total number of names in the first sub-district was declared to be 603. These names were then read by CHARLES R. WEBSTER, Esq., in presence of the Assembly; Col. DARIUS B. WARNER, and JAMES PONDERPOOL, Esq., counting the names as they were read, and they were then placed in the box. The slip of paper containing the name is about two and a half inches long and half as much wide, of thick white paper. These were placed in the box in a tin cylinder with a crank, and well up, thoroughly mixed, and drawn by Lieut. LAFE C. GARNER, a disabled soldier. F. B. LATHROP and EBENEZ C. HALL acted as tellers.

The first name drawn was CHARLES R. PORTER, No. 480 Chapel-street. The names of nearly sixty students in Yale College were among those drawn.

While the draft was proceeding the name of a student in the room was called, and a classmate immediately reached forward and congratulated the conscript—scarcely, however, were the congratulations finished, before the student was informed of his error, and his courtesy was of course returned.

THE DRAFT IN RHODE ISLAND.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SMITH.

Whereas, The President of the United States has ordered a draft upon the citizens of Rhode Island, under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes;" and,

Whereas, The men thus drafted have been ordered to report for service between the 15th and 20th days of July; and many will be required to leave those dependent upon them for support without provision for their necessities, now, therefore,

I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor, &c., do issue this my proclamation, recommending that all the cities and towns of the State make immediate provision for the relief of such drafted men, or those dependent upon them, under the provisions of an act in addition to Title VII., chapter 30, of the Revised Statutes, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for in such an emergency, while they are gone to the field to battle for the life of our Government. I request that this recommendation will meet a hearty response from the people of this State, I request the earliest action in their behalf.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Providence, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of Independence the eighty-eighth. JAMES Y. SMITH.

By the Governor:

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, estimates the number of rebel prisoners now in our hands at sixty-five thousand. This includes the capture at Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh. The rebels hold between twelve and fifteen thousand of our men unexchanged.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment in this District will be completed this week, between 18 and 20,000 names are thus far enrolled. The employees of the Government printing office were enrolled to-day. The quota of this district will probably be three thousand.

ARMS IN VICKSBURGH.

Information received here states that sixty-six thousand stand of small arms, in good condition, were found concealed in Vicksburgh. The siege guns found number about sixty, and the whole captured of artillery in above two hundred pieces. The stock of army clothing is officially bargained at five million dollars, retail prices. Immense quantities of salt, sugar and molasses were also found, together with sixty thousand pounds of bacon. The prisoners, numbering twenty-seven thousand, were paroled, but to remain in Vicksburgh until exchanged. An opinion entitled to respect prevails here that Pemberton was not forced by the necessities of the siege to capitulate, and the Secessionists charge him with treason to the cause of the rebellion.

LEE'S CROSSING.

Gen. MEADE'S dispatch announcing LEE'S crossing was received while the Cabinet was in session.

Destructive Fire at Bay City.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, July 14.

A destructive fire occurred at Bay City, Mich., on Sunday. A large portion of the town is in ruins. No particulars received.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE.

Nearly His Whole Army Across the Potomac.

The Movement Effected Monday and Monday Night.

A Bridge of Flat-Boats the Means of Crossing.

His Intrenchments Found Evacuated Yesterday Morning.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF KILPATRICK.

A Whole Brigade of Lee's Rear Guard Captured.

Two Pieces of Artillery Also Secured.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14—3 P. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle-flags and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac. G. G. MEADE.

SPECIAL FROM ST. JAMES' COLLEGE.

ST. JAMES' COLLEGE, FOUR MILES FROM WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday Morning, July 14—10 A. M.

The enemy has crossed the river.

This morning at daylight a scout came in and reported that the enemy had been crossing their troops all night.

The statement was not fully credited, but Gen. SLOCUM's corps on the centre was ordered to push forward. It advanced to the line of the enemy's works and found them empty.

At 8 A. M. Gen. KILPATRICK, anticipating his orders by two hours, moved out on the enemy's left and found their strong position, which commanded the Williamsport road, evacuated.

There has not been a gun fired. The wily rebel chieftain has crept stealthily away from under our very noses, while we were digging ditches for a line of defence.

The Second corps is now within two miles of Williamsport, and can throw shells into that place.

The rebels crossed on a bridge of flat boats, which they have built since they arrived at Williamsport. High water did not affect their proceedings. Their line of defence served them the excellent purpose of concealing their movement until they could safely retreat. L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14—9 A. M.

The enemy withdrew to the Virginia side of the river last night. Citizens state that all day Sunday he was getting over portions of his artillery and baggage trains.

The rebels crossed by means of bridges constructed of lumber taken from houses in Williamsport. Flatboats were also used.

The various Union Corps Commanders reported, at an early hour this morning, that the enemy had evacuated their front. Cavalry reconnoissances were then immediately pushed forward. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14.

Lee's army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and flat-boats at the Williamsport Ferry.

A portion of Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry entered Williamsport at 7 o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners. LEE had previously sent over all his plunder, trains, &c.

A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the intrenchments vacated. T. B.

THE POSITION ON MONDAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 14.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown, dated July 13, P. M., says:

"No important change has occurred in the position of the armies. Our army has closely followed the rebels into their own position, and a battle may occur at any moment. It has rained heavily during yesterday and to-day, and there can be no abatement in the height of the river. Residents from the vicinity of Williamsport, who have reached here, say the rebels are building flatboats and have established a rope ferry across the river.

Gen. COUCH's Pennsylvania troops are rapidly moving forward. Reinforcements from other points are also within reach. If a battle occurs at present it will undoubtedly be a severe one, and contested with savage resolution on both sides. The rebels keep very quiet, and, except the shelling of the woods and occasional picket firing, all is quiet.

KILPATRICK, in his dash into Funkstown yesterday, captured 200 prisoners who have been sent to Frederick.

The rebels shelled our pickets this morning, but no reply was made by us. Two of the Maryland brigade were wounded.

Our forces now hold a strongly intrenched position and Gen. MEADE can take his own time to give battle.

The rebels were driven yesterday out of some rifle pits and forest back into a thick wood on the Williamsport pikes. To-day they occupied the woods in line of battle, with cannon in position.

The Seventh Maryland regiment, Col. WIEDRICH yesterday participated in the charge on the rifle-pits. The Maryland brigade is incorporated with the First army corps. Gen. KENLY commands the Third division of that corps, and Gen. DUNBAR the brigade.

There is the strongest impression that the rebels cannot get across the river."

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRAGE'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRAGE & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

HITCHCOCK'S INDIA RUBBER CEMENT IN A NEW FORM.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It makes painless and lasting to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, lamps, trunks and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insensible to water or oil. It adheres only when pressed. Firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers use, from the ounce to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HITCH, BRO. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

"I DON'T BELIEVE IN PHRENOLOGY, but Physiognomy may have some truth in it," is often said by those who have examined neither. The two sciences harmonize perfectly, and the *Phrenological Journal* shows it. The July number (for July, with articles on Physiognomy of Noses, with 42 illustrations; Portraits of Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, DAVID RODIGAN, and an large quarto poems of the best reading matter, all for fifteen cents. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 14—In steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool—Mrs. Galbraith and son, Mrs. Carpenter and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. White and daughter, Mrs. Wilkes, Mrs. Seldon and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Muhlbillard, G. H. Morgan, A. R. Morgan, Mrs. W. Spofford, Miss Wm. Mrs. Wilson and 2 daughters, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Gaines, L. Ade Bruce, Keene Cook, M. D. Mrs. Dr. Mahlenry, W. R. Johnson, Mr. Geo. Jas. Tomaine, Mr. and Miss Boston, Miss Hasbrouck, Miss Barbeck, Mr. Dumaresq, Mr. Gallenger and servant, Mr. Hart, Messrs. Hartenstein, Bullens, Freidman, Rost, Nicol, Master Brennan, J. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Brevoort, New York, and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Alphonse Loubat, J. F. Loubat, Mrs. Ray and servant, Baroness de Coursal and servant, Mrs. C. W. Clarke, child and nurse, Mr. Cummings, Paul Heinemann, Wm. Chapman, Mr. Gaston and servant, Mr. Sheffield, Jos. Walker, Jos. Walker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Beard, 3 children and servant, Mr. de Comiers, Mr. Wilkins, Capt. D. L. Allen, James Mitchell, L. A. Jacobus and son, Spofford, Bisset, Robbins, R. Gorham, W. H. Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. 2 Morris, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. King, Troy, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Nye, 3 children and servant, Miss Huddleston, Rev. C. Jones, Dr. Aymour, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Howson, C. Henry, Jas. Hamilton, Mrs. Harris, John Rhodes, Mrs. Rhodes, Sisters of Charity, Mr. McManus, Rev. Mr. Clark, C. Robins.

JULY 14—In steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg—C. Eleazer Derby, Walter Derby, Helene Harding, Edward Harding, Thos. Harding, Bertha Rallman, Mr. Landies, John Jurgensen, Mrs. Dommerich, L. H. Hellwitz, L. Voelker, Mrs. Dr. Schmidt, A. Lorenz, S. W. Mallory, Mrs. Levering, C. Forester, W. Benny, E. Lowder, Mr. Hyllie, P. Jacob, S. Canfield, Mr. Maurice.

In steamship Plantagenet, from Kingston and Portau-Prince—A. Sanford, Louis Brasseur, Elfakich, Fowler, S. W. Fowler, Miss S. Morse, Miss D. Morse, Mrs. Escoss, C. Agnole, H. Isaacs, S. Herschfield, M. Dalencour, Mr. Meyer, R. Hicks, and 4 steerage.

In ship Nessus, from Matanzas—W. R. Cox.

In bark Pride of the Sea, from Lima—J. P. Barrie.

MEMORANDA.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon sets..... —

Sandy Hook..... 7 38 | Gov. Island..... 8 12 | Hell Gate..... 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Ship Star of Canada, (Br.,) Newbold, Liverpool, Dual, Starr.

Bark J. Capps, (Dutch.) Capps, St. Barts, Jones & Lough.

Schooners George W. Glover, Thomas, Rockport, J. Y. Haviland; Bell, Butler, Crosby, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Ocean Belle, Watts, Portland, John Boughton's Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Hamb.) Hasler, Hamburg June 28, and Southampton July 1, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Rankhorst & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. and being detained by passengers and 270 in steerage, and 600 tons cargo), had mostly foggy weather and light westerly winds during the passage. 9th inst., lat. 47 45, lon. 44 01, at 2 A. M., during a dense fog, struck an iceberg; lost bowsprit and stove in the bow to a considerable extent; same day, at 6 P. M., lat. 48 20, lon. 39 11, spoke ship Confidence, of New-York, bound E. While coming in the North River, to-night, came in collision with German ship Alma & Fritz, lying in the North River and bound to Cork, which stove in the ship's starboard quarter badly, cutting her down to the water's edge, and causing her also to carry away her main topmast and yard. She sustained no material damage.

Steamship Persia, (Br.) Leitch, Liverpool July 4, and Queenstown 5th inst., at 1216 P. M. off Formby, passed steamship City of Limerick; 6¼ P. M., 14 miles off Holyhead, passed steamship Glasgow; 9:30 P. M., 13 miles E. of Kenmare, passed steamship Africa.

Steamship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Jam., 8th inst., and Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. Crowell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Hamilton, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Boerdaley, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam transport Thos. Swartz, Allen, Washington, D. C., in charge of U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship W. C. Pierce, Comstock, Bucksport, via Portland, Me.

Ship E. Wilder Farley, (of Boston,) Thatcher, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Linda Stewart, Perkins, W. C. A., June 18, with hides to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Saco, 26 ds., with sugar to Tenazo, del Valle & Co.

Brig F. I. Nevius, (Br.,) of St. John N. B., Cole, Matanzas